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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

British 'Hope' Reich Will Not Annex Memel

Join French in plea to Berlin to respect the Statute of 1924 which keeps area free.

The News

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Great Britain has expressed to Germany the "hope" that the Reich will not annex Memel, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today. Britain, he said, was joining France in representations to Berlin.

"There is reason" the Prime Minister said, "to think that after the Memel elections demands may be made upon the Lithuanian Government by majority parties in the Diet which would be inconsistent with the Statute of Memel (the agreement of May 8, 1924, by which Britain, France, Italy, and Japan approved Lithuania's possession of Memel).

"The British Government, as a signatory of the Memel convention cannot ignore this possibility.

"In view of the special influence which the German Government is in a position to exert in these matters, the British chargé d'Affaires in Berlin has been instructed to join with the French Ambassador in expressing the hope that the German Government will use its influence to insure respect for the statute."

MEMEL, Lithuania, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Pro-Nazi Memel Directory, flushed with what it termed a smashing victory in the Parliamentary elections yesterday, decreed the end of Lithuanian police powers today in this former German territory.

The decree asserted that only police of autonomous Memel would be permitted to control security of the territory lying at Lithuania's southwest corner adjoining Germany.

Lithuanian police who heretofore have collaborated with Memel's autonomous force now will be regarded as private citizens.

Memel's "Führer," Dr. Ernst Neumann, sounded a rallying cry that "the time is ripe for a decision in Memel."

Two Seat Gain Indicated

He was backed by yesterday's vote which showed over 96 per cent of Memel's eligible voters had participated in the election.

Final results will be known later, but 26 of the 29 Landtag seats were expected to fall to the Nazis.

That would be a net gain of two seats for the Germans and political observers said the new members would be more ardently Nazi than the old Legislature which, with semi-autonomous powers, governed the 1,099 square mile territory formerly belonging to Germany.

The first result of Sunday's election, carried out with typical Nazi vigor and color, was the flight of hundreds of Memel's 5,000 to 6,000 Jews into the Lithuanian interior.

State of Emergency

Lithuania itself was shaken by the election and President Smetona promptly declared a state of emergency.

German news agency dispatches to Berlin said more than 100 persons had been arrested when the emergency was decreed. They were described as adherents of Augustine Waldemaras, former Premier whose Fascist-inclined "Iron Wolf" organization was overthrown by Mr. Smetona in 1929.

A student strike was called in Kaunas as President Smetona, re-elected last month without opposition, took the oath for a new seven-year term. An attempt to call a general strike, however, failed.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 12—The Memel Landtag elections yesterday raised the query here of how soon Germany may take another step toward the East by reincorporation of that territory in the Reich, and under what conditions?

Though the official election results will not be published until the end of this week no doubts need be entertained regarding them since even five years ago the German vote was 95 per cent of the total electorate.

Consequently Memel Germans, inspired by the Reich successes in Austria and Czechoslovakia, naturally look confidently to far-reaching concessions from Lithuania, and are in fact interpreting yesterday's evehts less as an ordinary election than as a plebiscite on the question, "Back to the Reich."

Memel throughout the week end, according to observers, was enthusiastically German. In the streets the green, white, and red flag of Memel

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Yugoslav prosperity tied to "Axis"; Ukrainian demands in Poland affect relations with Germany: Page 2.

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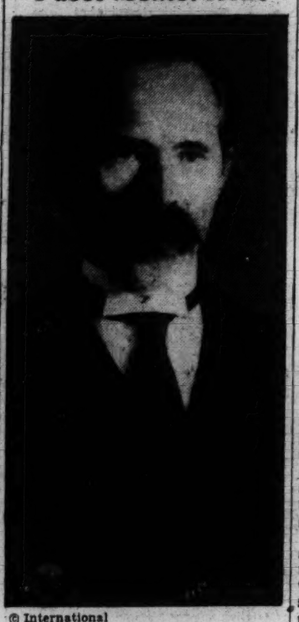

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President Smetona

Head of Lithuanian Government Sees Nazi Strength Rising.

Corrigan Backs Right Into $75,000 In Three Months

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 12, (AP)—Douglas Corrigan, the jalopy flier, former $50-a-week aircraft mechanic has earned $75,000 in three months—as much as the President of the United States gets in a year.

He is the star of a movie and the author of a successful autobiography in magazine and book form.

He leaves by regular airliner late this month for a tour of 15 big cities to boost his book, and he is leasing his famous second - hand monoplane to the San Francisco World's Fair, for a percentage of the admissions.

He is open to other offers capitalizing on his so-called wrong-way flight, but he listens to none if there isn't cash on the line.

He is a busy fellow, salting away his overnight fortune, personally tending to all his financial affairs, working daily before the camera, and using his spare time on Sundays to reline the brakes on his 10-year-old car.

The magic-lantern town of Hollywood never saw his like before.

There exist a few frugal stars, but only Corrigan lives in a low-priced hotel room, comes to the studio on a bus and lunches on a nickel ice cream bar.

Celebrities commonly publish their life stories, but who except Corrigan fired a ghost writer and composed his own, getting a finger callous from the pencils that scrawled 55,000 words?

Who but Corrigan ever put his foot down on romancing in a movie like "The Flying Irishman," because, actually, he'd never courted a girl?

He admits he is no actor. Not until he smiles does he really put punch in a scene. It's a likeable smile.

Archives Plan Of Roosevelt Stirs Debate

Libraries seen opposed to segregating papers in Federal museum at Hyde Park.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—President Roosevelt's plan for preserving his and many other public papers of the period at his family's Hyde Park Estate, deeded to the Government, was announced over the week end and aroused enthusiasm everywhere here except in the musty back rooms of the nation's great libraries.

Here in the Library of Congress, as well as in the National Archives, they had hoped the Roosevelt papers would join their already extensive store of Presidential and other papers, new and old. Their viewpoint is that such documents are most useful to historians and researchers when housed and collated in some central point. Students can then, for example, trace a single line of research through the various collections housed here, without having to jump from Washington to Hyde Park, N. Y. to Oyster Bay, L. I., to Palo Alto, Calif.

Roosevelt's Plan

President Roosevelt's action, while somewhat broader than that of several of his predecessors, and involving the essential difference of transferring ownership to the Government, still keeps his public papers dispersed, as the Theodore Roosevelt Papers, the Hoover papers, and several other collections still are. Moreover, it encourages future Presidents or the families of past Presidents to set up individual family "shrines" of their own, rather than sending their valuable documents to the Library of Congress or the National Archives. It is all too tempting to make a presidential birthplace or a family home into a semi-useful monument and memorial through the argument that it houses valuable documents. Librarians and historians have no objection to the memorial, but they deeply deplore the scattering of important documents all over the map in individual family repositories.

However, the Roosevelt plan turns ownership over to the Government, and that is a great step in advance of many past practices. In the use of the Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Hoover papers, even when in the Library of Congress, research is in practice confined to "friendly" historians. There was even a lawsuit over some of the Wilson letters, and ownership of letters written by Woodrow Wilson to his old friend James Kearney of Trenton, N. J., was declared to be vested in Ray Stannard Baker, the Wilson literary legattee.

Extensive Collection

Whether in practice, though under Government ownership, the Roosevelt papers at Hyde Park will be so administered that only "friendly" historians can work on them remains to be seen.

Mr. Roosevelt's collection covers 28 years of public life, including all his correspondence, public papers,

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Practical Issues Dominate at Lima; Hull Leads Plea for Common Front

Economic problems facing business in all lands of New World call for new approach.

Defense against military or political invasion heads major topics for discussion.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 12—Deep in the Peruvian Andes on a sheep ranch nearly two weeks before the Eighth Pan-American Conference opened in Lima, the rancho's owner-manager, a descendant of Spanish Dons immaculate in his brown tweed riding outfit, had this to say about what might be expected at Lima:

"It is much talk, no? But we must sell our wool. Now we sell nearly all to Germany. We in Latin America cannot afford to shut ourselves off from Europe. Also, we must be friendly with the United States. It would be foolish to antagonize any of the great powers."

The black eyebrows lifted, the shoulders shrugged, the hands rose, palms upward, in that characteristic gesture whereby Latins express the finality—almost fatalism—of their reasoned conclusions, inescapable to them whether pleasing or not.

"We must sell our wool."

In its directness and practicability, El Señor's remark recalled a similar one made early this year by a Venezuelan businessman in an airplane speeding over the jungle.

"Pan-Americanism?" he replied to a question. "It is rubbish. They talk and do nothing."

In Lima today the latest, or Eighth, Pan-American Conference began digging in on its agenda. Formalities are over and working committees have been appointed. Public speeches have bestowed encomiums and accolades, the pleasant floweriness which accompanies, with surprising congruity, the intense Latin realism.

As work begins, every delegate in Lima knows that the American nations face, as seldom if ever before, situations of practical fact on a world scale. The conference-wise, while discounting cynicism such as that voiced by the Venezuelan businessman, recognize that the Peruvian sheep rancher and his wool have more to do with the future of the Americas than many speeches.

The Lima agenda takes account of a wide range of practical problems, in law, in economics, in social relations of the American peoples within and among nations.

Powers of the conference are limited only by the extent to which the participating Governments wish to limit them. Unlike the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, the Pan-American Conferences have neither the formalized powers of

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Defending New World democracy: Page 4.

Racial Persecution Denounced by Cuba

By the Associated Press

Lima Peru, Dec. 12

A resolution submitted by Cuba condemning "all religious and racial persecution" as "opposed to the essential tenets of democracy" had been approved for submission to the Pan-American Conference by the Steering Committee here today.

Mexican and Argentine delegates are working on a resolution offering Pan-American mediation to end the Spanish civil war.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 12 (AP)—The need for a common front of the Americas against foreign military or political invasion, proclaimed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the Foreign Ministers of Argentina and Peru on the second day of the Pan American Conference, was today formally placed at the head of the list of major subjects for discussion as the important phase of committee work swung into action.

The Peace Committee, with Alf M. Landon as chief United States delegate, was handed a strong project of Venezuela for continental security to protect the western world from outside aggression. It contains an elaborate formula for ascertaining an aggressor, provides for immediate consultations among the American States in case of aggression and proposes supplementary accords for assistance.

Loud applause came from the delegates as the three keynote speakers mentioned the question of joint defense—indicating that some form of generalized resolution declaring a common Pan-American stand against outside aggression would be acceptable to the 21-nation conference.

Hull Sets the Aims

Mr. Hull declared: "There must not be a shadow of doubt anywhere as to the determination of the American nations not to permit invasion of this hemisphere by the forces of any power or any possible combination of powers."

Telling his listeners that an "ominous shadow falls athwart our own hemisphere," Mr. Hull said each American nation had to decide for itself what measures to take "to meet its share of our common interest and responsibility."

"But as far as the United States is concerned," Mr. Hull said, "let no one doubt for a moment that, so long as the possibility of armed challenge exists, the United States will maintain adequate defensive military, naval and air establishments."

Foreign Minister José Maria Cantilo of Argentina told the delegates that all American nations were ready to maintain a common front against any menace to the independence and sovereignty of any of them. Señor Cantilo formerly was Argentina's Ambassador to Italy and a delegate to the League of Nations.

"American solidarity is a fact which no one can doubt," he said. "Each and every one of us is disposed to maintain and give proof of this solidarity in the face of any danger whatsoever which, coming from any quarter, might menace the independence or sovereignty of any state of this part of the world."

Señor Cantilo spoke in reply to the Peruvian Foreign Minister, Carlos Concha, who as Chairman opened the second day's session with a declaration that the conference should increase unity of the Western Hemisphere to a point where an attack on any American nation would "affect the essential interests of all."

Señor Concha recalled that the Buenos Aires Conference of 1936 established a system of consultation in case of a threat to peace. Then the Peruvian Foreign Minister added:

"It is now to be hoped that America will strengthen its unity so that aggression against the sovereignty of any of the nations will affect the essential interests of all and so that any injury to the independence of any of the American countries will compromise the security of the whole continent."

Señor Concha did not advance specific proposals, but said it would be sufficient to "organize our international American life, respecting the principles of peace and justice."

Excerpts From Hull's Speech

Salient portions of Mr. Hull's address follow:

There is no mystery about the reasons why developments in the Western Hemisphere during recent years have been so markedly different from those which have occurred in many other parts of the world. In large measure, the explanation lies in the fact that the American nations have in common certain important and fundamental characteristics.

Each of our nations arose out of a revolution which had for its objective national independence and the assertion of human rights and of popular government. The men and women of the particular generation in each of our countries which achieved for its people independent nationhood staked their all on a passionate conviction that forms of government can be created under which human rights will be secure. They gladly fought for the vindication of their conviction. They bequeathed to us of today not only

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Eden Keeps on Sight Seeing While the Experts Wonder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—White House officials said today that Anthony Eden, Former British Foreign Secretary, would see President Roosevelt tomorrow morning. They said no party, dinner or other White House entertainment had been arranged.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Typical London fall weather with a drizzling fog greeted Anthony Eden, British statesman, here today as he continued his survey of New York. His trip took him through Manhattan and into the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, where, as the guest of Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, he inspected the biggest slum-clearance and low-rent housing projects in the country.

The real reason for Mr. Eden's trip across the Atlantic to address the National Association of Manufacturers is one of the moot questions among students of foreign affairs here today. At the Manufacturers association's headquarters it was stressed that their bid to the one-time British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to address their convention was without political implications; that the Association wished to get an outstanding European to speak to them, and that Mr. Eden's name was suggested by one of their members, whereupon the invitation for him to come to New York was cabled. Mr. Eden's acceptance was hailed with gratification, and his address, the first ever made by a European at an annual convention of the association, attracted widest attention.

Why—That's the Question

This explanation failed, however, to satisfy foreign affairs students here, and Mr. Eden has said nothing to enlighten them. The fact remains that he has the American spotlight full on him today, and the consensus among observers was that, in coming here and talking before so important a group as the Manufacturers' Association, he has built another strong section of his political fences at home. In some quarters it was predicted that Mr. Eden would hang his top hat in No. 10 Downing Street before 1939 was six months old.

These observers held that in the interim the "appeasement" policy of Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, would have been proved a failure in the face of moves by Germany and Italy and that Mr. Eden would then be able to command sufficient political backing for King George to call on him to form a new Government.

This, in turn, it was held, would necessarily be preceded by another crisis raised by Germany or Italy to prove to the British public that the Chamberlain policy of dealing with the totalitarian states was wrong, and that the Eden program was the right one.

Mr. Eden Is Silent

Mr. Eden, for obvious reasons, discussed none of these things, either privately or publicly, here.

His visit to the United States established, however, that far from being relegated to the obscurity which usually attends a one-time British Cabinet member, he is today distinctly in the forefront of the British scene and that more will be heard of him in a very short time.

The consensus in isolationist quarters that the real purpose of his coming to the United States was to further efforts for a rapprochement between the United States and England in the event of a clash between the so-called democratic states and the totalitarian regimes was generally discredited here. Observers see it as evident that Mr. Eden is here in a private capacity and that the relations between him and Prime Minister Chamberlain are not such that he would be delegated by the Government to further any Downing Street schemes. Furthermore, it was stressed, both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Eden know American public opinion too well to think that an understanding of this nature was possible.

The presence of Viscount Hinchingbrooke, one-time Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin (now Earl Baldwin) in Mr. Eden's party was seen by some observers as important. The relations between Lord Baldwin and Lord Hinchingbrooke are known to be close, and although Lord Baldwin is today officially lined up with Mr. Chamberlain on the latter's "appeasement policy, Mr. Eden's display of expert politics since he broke with the Prime Minister is held to indicate that he has had the very best advice—possibly that of Lord Baldwin himself.

Aside from his address before the National Association of Manufacturers, perhaps the most significant of the famous young Statesman's engagements here was a dinner given to him by Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Editor of Foreign Affairs, at the Knickerbocker Club here last night. Most of the guests were newspaper and magazine editors and writers.

This Changing World

The N. A. M. Platform — Business Comes Abreast of Times in Seeking to Develop Workable Co-operation With Government—Tariff Bourbonism

By H. B. Elliston

Whether or not business and government are discovering a common denominator of co-operation, the platform which the National Association of Manufacturers presented to the nation at its final session on Friday night represents a decided advance from the old standpatism. On one subject, however, the manufacturers remain Bourbonesque. This is on the tariff. H. W. Prentiss, Jr., didn't mention the tariff at all in reading the platform, but one of the committees of the N. A. M. had already given a report which trotted out all the dog-eared arguments of the high protectionists, and ended up by denouncing the Hull program.

This report was rendered during the time this writer was on the platform. But it did not stay long unchallenged. A contrary view was given to the Congress immediately after the rapporteur had sat down. It came first of all from the head of the well-known firm of Yale and Townley as he described business opportunities in Latin America. In the course of his description the speaker lauded the Hull trade program as a powerful agent of economic and political co-operation on what President Roosevelt recently called "our side of the street." I was the next on the list of speakers, and I couldn't refrain from departing from a prepared speech in order to add my own dissent from the Committee's conclusions. It may have been quite gratuitous on my part. But, after all, I had prepared a speech in which I spoke of Mr. Hull's contribution in re-establishing world order, and it was a natural aside to underline the fact that my remarks were in flat contradiction to the Committee's report.

* * *

What struck most everybody at the Congress was the emphasis which almost every speaker attached to the vital necessity of preserving free institutions in this troubled world. There was little of the perfunctory lip service to libertarianism. Most of the speakers sought to buttress it with a philosophy. This is apparently what inspired Mr Prentiss at the concluding dinner to admonish his fellow businessmen to try to divest themselves of their prejudices and immediate interests by taking more interest in the theory of politics.

It was an apt commentary. I was reminded of what Nassau Senior said about Napoleon. Said Senior:

> Men who fancy they are applying common sense to questions of political economy are often applying to them only common prejudice. Instead of opposing, as they fancy, experience to theory, they are opposing the theory of a barbarous age to the theory and experience of an enlightened one.
>
> There never was a man of stronger common sense, a man more fitted to draw accurate conclusions from few or doubtful premises than Napoleon. He had an utter horror of political economy, the principles of which, he said, if an empire were built of granite, would grind it to powder. On such subjects he trusted to common sense. And his common sense was an undistinguishing acceptance of the whole theory of the mercantilist system.

Similarly with businessmen. Businessmen are often too preoccupied with their own all-absorbing affairs to ponder intellectually the impact of their everyday doings upon the community. They rely upon horse sense. And they are apt to rationalize not only their prejudices, but also their selfish interests. In bespeaking an impersonal approach to the community's problems, Mr. Prentiss was a true champion of the only method by which liberty can be preserved—that is, as Daniel Webster put it, with wisdom.

* * *

Such an intellectual stirring would, I think, put the N. A. M. Tariff Committee report in a new light. It might be a good thing to start with Alexander Hamilton's Report on Manufacturers. Hamilton was the father of the tariff, but, if you will read his arguments for a tariff, you will see that he would have been the first to reject Hawley-Smootism. He wanted a tariff only while an industry was in the infant, not the senile, stage. As for the slogans (there were no arguments) with which the manufacturer-run politicos curried popular approval of their Hawley-Smoot actions, Hamilton, I feel sure, would have been astounded by the deficiencies of universal education. Hamilton, moreover, would have seen that New Deal controls were the logical sequel to Hawley-Smootism, in industry no less than in agriculture.

As for Presidential tariff-making, the passionate desire of some manufacturing interests to see the power returned to Congress hardly seems impersonal in the light of its history. The Republicans introduced the President to tariff making in 1922. Log-rolling by Congress in fixing the tariffs had by that time become too patently a national impediment. The entire subject is well covered in a volume which the Harvard University Press has just put out on "The President's Control of the Tariff." It ought to be required reading for those who simply mouth "dictator" when they talk of any and all administrative or executive controls. And, while I am recommending books, the Republican W. S. Culbertson's "Reciprocity" may be mentioned as an excellent treatise on the Republican background—yes, this is another Republican idea—of Hull reciprocity.

Perhaps Mr. Prentiss didn't mention the Tariff Committee's report because the reaction of the General Committee that prepared the platform was hostile. I don't know. At any rate, any such attack as I heard upon the Hull Program would have been behind the times, whereas the platform as it was read was abreast of them.

New Alberta?

By a Staff Artist

Desired Territory

The area between the 110th and 120th meridian which Alberta wants to incorporate in its territory. Previously British Columbia proposed incorporation of the Yukon as well as the territory west of the 120th meridian as a part of the Pacific Coast Province. In both cases the Provincial domain would extend to the North Pole.

Alberta to Seek Extension of Its Border to Arctic

EDMONTON, Alta., Dec. 12 (CP)—Premier Aberhart has disclosed that the Alberta Government will seek extension of the northern boundary of the Province to the Arctic Ocean.

The extension would double the size of the Province from 248,000 square miles to approximately 500,000 square miles and add the gold and radium mining areas, fisheries and fur producing districts of the present Northwest Territories.

Accession of the territory mooted on previous occasions, is similar to consideration given in Saskatchewan in 1929 to extend the northern areas of Saskatchewan to the Arctic Ocean and in British Columbia in 1937 to acquire the Yukon as part of the respective provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Consideration has been given the proposal by the Alberta Cabinet since the return of the Premier from Ottawa on a refunding proposal. The Government plans to seek accession of the Territory at an early date, said Premier Aberhart.

The plan links with the Alberta Government's policy of developing natural resources to obtain sufficient revenue in royalties ultimately to enable the Province to pay off its debt, the Premier said.

At present the public debt totals $157,000,000 and on his trip to Ottawa the Premier instituted negotiations for refunding but details of the refunding plan have not been disclosed.

Under the plan as now considered, the eastern boundary of the Province would be continued northward along the Fourth Meridian that divides Saskatchewan from Alberta. Similarly the western boundary dividing Alberta from British Columbia would be extended northward.

The area planned to be acquired forms a large part of the District of Mackenzie which comprises about 493,000 square miles. In 1937, it was estimated the Northwest Territories had a population of about 10,000 people. The Territories are now administered by a Council headed by Charles Camsell, Ottawa Deputy Minister of Mines.

If the proposed plan is brought to fruition, the Yellowknife gold fields on Great Slave Lake and the Great Bear Lake mining area with its silver, radium and copper will become part of Alberta. The area is also wealthy in fisheries and fur-bearing animals. It is also believed the area could produce agricultural products.

The Government's proposal recalled that in 1926 the late Col. C Y Weaver Conservative Member of Parliament for Edmonton, advocated extension of Alberta's boundaries northward. A similar plan was espoused by Justice W. R. Howson, then Liberal Leader in Alberta.

In 1929, extension of the Saskatchewan boundaries northward was discussed in the mid-western province. When Saskatchewan made its claims, J. E Brownlee, then Premier of the United Farmers of Alberta Government, said Alberta would consider similar steps.

In 1937, Premier Pattullo of British Columbia took steps to extend the northern boundaries of British Columbia to acquire the Yukon.

Chamberlain Denies Duty To Defend France From Italy

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Britain was not obligated to go to the aid of France in the event of an Italian attack on France or its colonies.

Replying to a series of persistent questions, Mr. Chamberlain also disclosed that Germany thus far has made no official request for the return of its former colonies, lost in the World War.

The Prime Minister declined to amplify his statement when a member asserted that Reichsführer Hitler had brought up the colonial question in his September conference with Mr. Chamberlain at Godesburg, and again at Munich.

Mr. Chamberlain explained he was going to Rome next month primarily to see Premier Mussolini, but refused to make any promises to the House about what he would do when he got there. He did promise, however, to give the House an opportunity to discuss any agreement he might make with Il Duce about Spain or the Suez Canal administration.

All Consumers Pay and Pay On Glass Patents

One firm controls 717 patents on practically all glass containers, monopoly probe hears.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Every housewife in America who brings in a milk-bottle from her front porch in the morning pays part of the price of the rigid patent control in the glass container industry, it was disclosed today before the National Temporary Economic Committee.

Evidence before the Committee today disclosed not only that the Hartford-Empire Company of Hartford, Conn., holds basic patents which makes it practically dictator in its own field, but that it holds patents on rival methods of glass container manufacture, and that in times past it has refused to permit these rival processes to be used.

In sharp cross-examination before the Committee today in the liveliest session since the hearing started it was revealed that the Hartford-Empire concern capitalized at $11,000,000 which does not manufacture bottles itself but holds 717 patents has the glass container industry of the country so tied up that it sues other competitive companies when they seek to manufacture under rival systems on which it holds patents but which it does not itself license to manufacturers.

Doesn't End With Milk Bottle

Practically every milk bottle in the country is manufactured under licenses granted by Hartford-Empire

Eight times out of ten the housewife who buys a fruit jar at the corner grocery is paying part of the cost in royalty to the same company.

Pickle-jars for the picnic, ketchup bottles on the kitchen table, packers' ware and the scores of other types of bottles which make up about half of America's giant glass industry all pay their royalties to the Hartford-Empire Company, which does not manufacture a bottle itself for commercial sale.

The evidence was so unusual that the 12-man, so-called "Monopoly Committee," showed division within itself as to how far witnesses should be pressed. Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and Chairman, who has many times said there would be no "witch-hunt" in the inquiry was mild in his inquiries, but Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho was occasionally caustic as F. G. Smith, President of Hartford-Empire sought to explain that his company had "a deep sense of obligation" to the various manufacturing companies which it permits to make glass containers by granting its licenses.

The questioning was conducted by Hugh B. Cox of the Justice Department who explained ominously at the beginning that "at this point" the Department "takes no position with respect to the legality or the economic desirability" of the situation presented.

Comparison With Autos

The condition in the glass industry was presented in dramatic contrast to that in the automobile industry, discussed last week, where patents are freely exchanged, ever since the Ford Company "broke" the famous Selden Patent. Had the Ford Company not been successful in that instance, according to some accounts the price of the cheapest car today might be around $2,000. In the glass industry patents are tied up in rigid patent control.

Mr. Cox introduced unexpectedly memorandums taken by subpoena

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'True Name' Bill For Actors Again Filed in Bay State

For the second year in succession Representative Francis C. Coyne (D) Dorchester, filed a bill with the Clerk of the House of Representatives which would make it mandatory for all theatrical people to use their true names.

In addition, Representative Coyne this year has filed a separate bill requiring presidents or heads of corporations to have their name appear with that of their company on signs outside their places of business.

"The public has a right to know with whom they are doing business," Representative Coyne insists.

Last year Representative Coyne was given nation-wide publicity when a number of screen stars scored his bill which would impose a $1,000 fine and six months in jail for use of any but their own names.

He charged that Robert Taylor's true name is Spangler Arlington Brugh, that Edward G. Robinson was, before he had his name changed, Emanuel Goldenberg, while Fred Astaire is really Fred Austerlitz, and Fred Allen is John Sullivan, "and he should be ashamed to change a name like that."

Some of the names, it has been pointed out to Representative Coyne, would hardly fit into theater marquee lights, while others, like Ina Fagin for Ina Claire, Billie Cassin for Joan Crawford, and Louise Danshler for Mary Brian, would scarcely be in keeping with Hollywood's glamor demands.

Overcoming objections that if the Bay State passed such a law motion picture producers would have to make special films for Massachusetts, Representative Coyne has sent copies of his proposed legislation to the Governors of all the 48 states, asking them to submit it to their Legislatures.

New Guinea Oil Prospecting: Search Backed by Arms Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea—In the effort to provide the essential oil supplies it lacks, Australia has now granted licenses to prospectors for oil covering an area twice the size of New York State.

The lisenses run in the mandated territory of New Guinea, which Australia holds from the League of Nations, and Papua, the adjacent colony in New Guinea, which she has owned for the last 50 years. They are the culminating point of a drive which has been greatly intensified in the last two years, and cover one-half of the total area of the colonies.

Early in 1936 there was only one oil investigation being pushed in New Guinea. Today six companies, with a capital of $10,000,000, seek signs of oil. Scout boring goes on actively. There is a small army of technicians, surveyors, geologists, geophysicists in the field. Exploration is pushed by water and air as well as by land. There are around 20 river vessels acting as bases, supply ships and laboratories.

The race for oil in New Guinea began when the Government amended oil ordinances so as to allow private enterprise to operate on an extensive scale for the first time. A further amendment this year opened the door to companies outside the British Empire. Recently a line-up of American, British and Australian interests, with big oil corporations behind them, resulted in a fresh organization to push the search.

It is no accident that the burst of activity in New Guinea accompanies a great expansion of the Australian Government's arms program. The Federal Government has kept closely in touch with the corporations and has made its technicians available for advice in the field. Since 1936, it has granted dollar for dollar subsidies to approved drilling plans.

The largest of the corporations conducting this search is Australasian Petroleum, with stock valued at $5,000,000, an American-British-Australian organization. Australasian Petroleum has taken over a special oil permit covering 19,000 square miles of New Guinea previously held by Oil Search Corporation, and special permits in Papua held by Oriomo Oil Ltd. The new corporation which takes over the holdings of the two Australian firms is financed by Vacuum Oil (wholly owned by Standard-Vacuum Oil, New York), and D'Arcy Exploration Company (wholly owned by Anglo-Iranian Oil). Vacuum Oil is already investigating through its subsidiary, Island Exploration Corporation, which has been in the field since 1936, making surveys by air, and which had four ships specially built for the work. Shell Oil is operating through its affiliated organization, Papua Oil Development, which has permits covering 20,000 square miles of Papua and has spent better than $1,250,000 on its work. This corporation has built 12 river vessels, has established radio stations, mapped areas by air survey and maintains a staff of about 60 white men in the field. It has sent Australian drillers to the oil fields at Sarawak for training.

Papuan Apinaipi Petroleum, an Australian corporation, has a permit covering 75 square miles in Papua formerly surveyed by Anglo-Persian Oil, has imported a scout boring plant from the United States, and is now awaiting a report by the Oil Advisory Committee before going ahead. Altogether it looks as if the long-debated question of whether or not there are rich oil fields in British New Guinea is going to be settled at last.

China Bars Closing of 'Door'

CHUNGKING, Dec. 12 (AP)—Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Foreign Minister, declared yesterday that Japan's asserted intentions to close the open door in China were "untenable."

The Nine-Power Treaty, Mr. Wang declared, has neither a time limit nor provisions for its termination so that its aim of lasting peace cannot legally be terminated by any country.

Japan, the United States and seven other powers agreed in the Nine-Power Pact to respect the territorial integrity of China and the principle of the open door.

"The new situation charged by Japan," Mr. Wang contended, "was brought about by Japan's violation of the Nine-Power Treaty. The contention that the Treaty must be revised because of a fait accompli resulting from acts in violation of that Treaty are absolutely untenable."

Japan's Stand Outlined

TOKYO (AP)—Reports are being spread here that the new Chinese Governments established under Japanese protection are about to denounce the Nine-Power Treaty.

The Treaty already has been pronounced obsolete by the Japanese Press. These reports state that Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita gave a full statement of the Japanese views Dec. 8 to the American and British Ambassadors, Joseph C. Grew, and Sir Robert Leslie Craigie.

Japan's views will apply to those parts of China over which Japan's armies have planted the Nipponese Flag—practically all of China of any importance in world commerce

Western powers in the future, the Foreign Minister indicated, will be expected by Japan to conduct foreign trade on new principles. He is reported to have said the "new China" will not be subjected to the "colonial system" which Japan believes was followed in the past.

The Foreign Minister said that under the Nine-Power Treaty system China was virtually a foreign colony little different from those in Africa, with various nations enjoying preferential treatment in their particular areas.

Now, he said, Japan intends to liberate itself and China from dependency on foreign markets, foreign finance, and foreign raw materials, and create instead a tri-power economic unit for Asia.

Asked whether Japan had annexed the occupied areas of China and made them colonies, Mr. Arita was reported to have replied:

"This is not annexing and these are not colonies. Neither are the British Dominions British colonies.

"But what is the difference between their allegiance to King George and the bonds of common interest binding the nations of East Asia?"

The chief pro-Japanese Governments which have been established to date in China are those at Peiping and Nanking. It is expected others will follow the advance of the Japanese Flag.

Foreigners Quit Kuling

SHANGHAI (AP)—Thirty-eight foreigners, including 15 Americans, sailed Dec. 11 from Kiukiang, China, for Shanghai, aboard a Japanese transport. They are due here Dec. 15.

They had been marooned at the Mountain-top resort of Kuling since summer and passed through the Chinese lines on the mountain in a 13-mile journey to Kiukiang, Yangtze port.

More than 100 foreigners, including 19 Americans, remain at the resort.

Air Line Expansion

SHANGHAI (AP)—Takeo Saito, President of the Japan Aviation Company, announced Dec. 11 the air line's capitalization soon would be increased to 100,000,000 yen (about $27,200,000).

Mr. Saito said the new financing would be used to extend the Company's services between Tokyo, Shanghai, Taihoku, Capital of Formosa, and Hsinking, Capital of Manchukuo and for the purchase of five new 24-passenger transport planes.

New Czech President Reviews Troops

Wide World

Former Jurist Assumes Diverse Duties

Dr. Emil Hacha, who became President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia as the successor of Dr. Eduard Benes, is shown as he took a salute of Czech troops at a parade soon after he began his Presidential career. At Dr. Hacha's right is Gen. Jan Syrovy, new Minister of Defense in the Cabinet of Premier Rudolf Beran. The new President was formerly head of the Prague Supreme Court.

Reich Relaxes Anti-Semitism; But All Jews Finally to Go

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (AP)—Intimation of a possible slight let-up in the severity of German anti-Semitic measures was made public today in an official announcement distributed by the German news agency, DNB.

The statement said restrictions on Jews entering hotels, restaurants, and Aryan-owned shops would be relaxed after Jan. 1 and reiterated that no ghettos would be established.

In return it was indicated, however, that the German Government expects foreign Jews to provide foreign exchange for German Jews to emigrate.

Jews again are to be permitted the use of almost all German restaurants and hotels, the announcement said.

Signs proclaiming "Jews unwanted" were put up by all restaurants and hotels except those with large international clientele after the November wave of anti-Jewish violence.

The only exceptions to the promised relaxation of anti-Jewish restrictions concerning hotels would be a few hotels such as the Kaiserhof in Berlin, where Government officials and foreign guests of the nation usually stay, and the Deutscherhof in Nuremberg, where Reichsführer Hitler always stops.

The DNB announcement declared that while there would be no Ghettos Jews would be asked to move out of houses owned by Gentiles and Gentiles from houses owned by Jews, thus to avoid friction.

Individual acts against Jews in the future are to be punished severely, according to the announcement.

All this, DNB made plain, is not a change of the fundamental National Socialist anti-Jewish policy, but merely a change of method.

The determined purpose of the National Socialist regime was said now as before to be the elimination of all except the very oldest Jews from Germany.

From an authoritative source it was learned, however, that instead of immediate evacuation of Jews, gradual emigration on a two-year basis was envisioned.

According to DNB the German State will do everything possible for the emigration of the Jews.

DNB asserted that after Jan. 1 Jews would be permitted to trade in all German shops.

During the anti-Jewish wave of November, which followed the killing in Paris of Ernst vom Rath, Embassy Secretary, by a young Jew, German Jews, especially in small towns, were forbidden to enter non-Jewish ships.

Jewish Children Arrive

HARWICH, Eng., Dec. 12 (AP)—A group of 507 Jewish children, refugees from anti-Semitism in Vienna, landed here today to join previous groups from Germany who have been given asylum in English camps.

The group, the first children to arrive from Vienna, was made up of sons and daughters of fathers who either were killed or were in concentration camps. Others are to follow every two weeks.

All but 100 of the children were destined for England, where some will be transshipped to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, there to be trained for colonization in Ethiopia.

Jewish officials said Premier Mussolini had agreed to the establishment of a Jewish children's colony near Lake Tana.

It was long past bedtime for the smaller children, as the train left Vienna, so they were carried, half-asleep, on the shoulders of other children charged with caring for them.

Numbers were hung around the child refugees' necks—white for those going to England and red for those to be left in the Netherlands.

The children carried knapsacks, small valises, and bed linen. For passports they had only birth certificates.

Sentenced for 'Treason'

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter reported Saturday that "at least 25" persons accused of high treason were sentenced to prison terms at the end of a week-long session of the People's Court.

A Jew, tried early in the week, was sentenced to life imprisonment. The others, the newspaper said, were "hitherto irreproachable German men" who had been "seduced by Jews" into inciting against National Socialism through distribution of leaflets. They received sentences of from 1 to 12 years.

French Ship Strike Ends

LE HAVRE, France, Dec. 12 (AP)—Striking sailors voted Dec. 12 to end their walkout, the main result of which so far has been to tie up the liner Normandie, and go back to work Dec. 12.

Seven hundred shipping union members voted to begin work at once. They approved a suggestion that their representatives seek an arrangement with the French Line to avoid penalties either in wages or seniority rights.

About 1,500 of the Normandie crew, 2,000 workers on the liners Paris and Ile de France, and 1,500 dock workers and port laborers went on strike Dec. 3 in sympathy with 60 sailors who were discharged for participating in the general strike, Nov. 30.

Sailings of French Line vessels have been getting back to normal through the use of requisitioned stewards and sailors from the French Navy. It was expected the Normandie would be able to resume its schedule, sailing for New York, Dec. 17.

Princeton Welcomes Another Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 9—The presence of Shigeshi Uchida, a lieutenant commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy, at Princeton University this year marks a continuation of the policy of welcoming Japanese students to classes in Princeton originated during the term of Dr. John G. Hibben as university president soon after the World War.

The students, whose presence here is arranged for by the Japanese Embassy in Washington, do not receive free tuition, but are registered as graduate students with permission to sit in on university courses. Mr. Uchida, like most of his predecessors, is mainly interested in politics courses, but is also in constant attendance on the American history course.

Most of the Japanese who have been associated with Princeton have since risen to high positions in the Tokyo Government.

Among those who attended the university classes are Naokichi Kitazawa, Secretary of the Imperial Japanese Embassy in Washington; Katsumi Yukishita, Admiral in the Imperial Navy; Colonel Harata, formerly Military Attaché at the Imperial Legation in Ottawa, and Tamon Yamaguchi, delegate to the Washington and London naval conferences and present Chief Naval Attaché at the Imperial Japanese Embassy in Washington.

Other prominent Japanese who attended Princeton as undergraduates are Fumitaka Konoye, '38, son of the Japanese Prime Minister and who captained the Nassau golf team last season; Count Terrashima, '36, and Maseru Debuchi, '35, son of the one-time Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

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Czech Censors Scan Every Bit of Copy

By the Associated Press

Prague, Czechoslovakia Dec. 12

The editorial office of each daily newspaper in Czechoslovakia, beginning today, will have a censor who will determine what is fit for publication.

Since the September crisis newspapers have been compelled to submit the finished editions for censorship before they could be issued.

The censor had only two hours in which to decide what could be published. Thereafter new matter could not be set into type and approved. That meant many white blanks appeared in the papers where material had been deleted at the last moment.

Censors henceforth attached to editorial offices will see every piece of copy in the making and will pronounce their judgment immediately.

West Canada Called Gap in Continental Security Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Canada's security interest in the present Far Eastern situation lies in a farsighted and practical defense co-operation with the United States, Prof. W. Wallace Goforth, economic consultant, stated in an address before the Canadian Progress Club. He thought that not enough interest was taken in the struggle of two oriental nations which is already resulting in destruction of Britain's commercial dominance in Asia and in the brusque closing of the "Open Door" to the trade of China by Japan.

He reminded his listeners that Canada's Pacific coast now forms a serious gap in the Pacific defenses of the United States. It was possible, but not probable, that Japan will exhaust itself in the process of digesting and ruling China's 400,000,000. The alternative is for Japan to emerge as one of the super-powers of the future, having a rapidly expanding, overcrowded population which looks with increasing hunger at the relatively vacant areas of the Canadian West and the Australian north.

Believing that Canada can play a strategic part in re-establishing collective security on the shores of the Pacific, Professor Goforth declared that one of the best methods of delimiting the imperialism of Japan is to remove possibility of invasion for the Dominion's western coast.

Geminid Meteors To Flash Showers In Western Skies

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Geminid meteors are showing in the western sky during the three evenings beginning last night.

These meteors are named for the constellation Gemini, in the part of the sky from which they appear to come. In the last two years, watchers have reported counting from 24 to 96 of these meteors an hour. The high count was at Portsmouth, Maine, last year.

Unlike most meteor "showers" the Geminids appear in the largest numbers before midnight. Their constellation is fairly low in the western sky. Their color is very white, their paths short. They often leave illuminated trails.

Unusual photographs of one of these meteors taken by Harvard Observatory indicated that they travel around the sun in a regular orbit, and take one year nine months for each circuit. They appear to be a continuous stream all around the orbit and are probably small bits of dust.

The Harvard photographs caught one of the Geminids simultaneously from two places, Cambridge, and Oak Ridge, Mass. This fixed the meteor's altitude above earth at 49 miles, and made it possible to calculate its path.

Yugoslav Prosperity Tied to 'Axis'

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The fact that Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch came out ahead in yesterday's elections in Serbia proper cannot conceal the effects of the almost unanimous vote against the Government in Croatia and the increased opposition among the Serbs themselves.

The Croats are claiming that the regime cannot continue after this vote, though the Government has made it as difficult as possible for voters in Croatia to learn the results of the polls. Not only are results kept out of the papers, but all private use of the Serbian telephone has been prohibited since Friday night so that the Opposition can only receive its election news by private messenger.

How Yugoslavia can be made over in such a way as to satisfy the Croats and still retain a strong government is not easy to foresee. This is the problem that faces Prince Regent Paul, but the Croats and the Serb Opposition declare that if he does not attempt a fundamental solution, they will appeal to outside powers for help. Such action presumably would place one more lever in the hands of the revisionist powers.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Stoyadinovitch, in fact, has few ardent followers, though these are voluble in their praise. They applaud him for his policy of "getting right with the dictators," pointing out that Neville Chamberlain, Edouard Daladier, the Czechoslovak Government, and possibly also King Carol of Rumania are keeping step with him.

Premier Stoyadinovitch is friendly with Germany and Italy and has established cordial relations with every neighbor. He has also retained formal relations with the Little Entente, the Balkan League, and France.

If he is successful, it is not so much because his policy is approved as because it is difficult to see anyone of sufficient stature to constitute a dangerous rival to him. Since the Munich accord, democracy, "people's front," and such slogans have been as faded bouquets.

Premier Stoyadinovitch has further gained prestige from the fact that a large percentage of Yugoslavia's foreign trade is with Germany and Italy and this trend is bound to increase still more. Two thirds of all Yugoslavia has to sell may be sent to those lands. Yugoslavia's prosperity is tied to the "axis," and Premier Stoyadinovitch has a seat on the axis. Are the people to vote against their own prosperity?

Favorable Situation Shown

The Stoyadinovitch government is not without achievements to its credit. The nation is in a satisfactory economic situation. Bank receipts, savings accounts, consumption of goods, building activity, factory production, all reveal a favorable situation. The budget is balanced, the currency is stable, and there have been more useful public works undertaken than during any other administration since the creation of Yugoslavia.

All the same Dr. Stoyadinovitch is far from popular. There is not a single religious group, national division, or social class that is enthusiastic about him. He has no real party and heads no real movement. He is an authoritarian, but not a Fascist; a democrat in form, but in many ways an autocrat. A great many Serbs are opposed to him because of their friendship with the Czechs and the French. The Croats are against him because they want autonomy. The Albanians are against him because he wants to force them to migrate to Turkey. The Croatians, however, form the only considerable party voting against him, since only they have a strong leader and a cause.

The Yugoslav Government has become strongly anti-Czech. Whenever Belgrade has had to take sides it has been against Prague.

It abolished the only afternoon paper in the Capital, Pravda, because it was pro-Czech. It was accused of having received money from Prague and of having prepared leaflets for pro-Czech propaganda. This leaves Belgrade as the only first-rate city on the continent with no newspaper appearing after 7 o'clock in the morning.

Liberty of Speech Restricted

Recently Dr. Dragoleub Jovanovitch, Opposition leader, was arrested for preparing a leaflet against Dr. Stoyadinovitch's anti-Czech policy. The aggressive advocacy of a pro-Czech policy for one of Czechoslovakia's chief allies seems to have been considered as treason.

When President Benes of Czechoslovakia resigned, Dr. Stoyadinovitch's paper printed an editorial about him, not very much less favorable than those which appeared in Berlin, Rome and Budapest.

Another example of how the Government is restricting liberty of speech was the arrest a few weeks before the election of Dr. Dimitri Liotitch, former Minister of Justice and leader of a Fascist group. The meeting which Dr. Liotitch had called was broken up by the police.

The masses of the Serbs disapprove of such a policy. They admired Czechoslovakia for its democracy and sympathized with it as a Slav country.

But since both Germany and Italy are Yugoslavia's neighbors, and since France and the British Empire, though better protected, did not care to oppose this axis, the Yugoslav Government has decided to ignore the sympathies of the people and to play for safety.

Ukrainian Demands in Poland Affect Relations With Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Dec. 12—Demands of the Ukrainian minorities for effective autonomy within the framework of the present Polish State, which were presented to the Polish Parliament last week by Ukrainian leaders, are believed here to have been put forward at the present juncture to keep Poland quiet while Germany is dealing with the Memel issue.

Ukrainian claims are based upon the same "principle of self-determination" which the Polish Government invoked regarding the Teschen District of Czechoslovakia, so Warsaw cannot consistently ignore them. However, the Ukrainian demands are so extreme that they indicate a strong possibility that Ukrainian leaders received assurances of outside support—it is presumed here from Germany—and consider themselves in a strong bargaining position.

The Polish Government is now considering the choice of one of two general policies toward the Ukrainian minority. First to grant the Ukrainians a much larger degree of local self-government than they previously enjoyed; second to suppress the Ukrainian autonomy movement. If the first policy is adopted the question arises whether Ukrainians within Poland can now be satisfied with anything less than the complete independence upon which some of their leaders insist.

Polish authorities suspect that Germany has encouraged such aspirations. If on the other hand the Polish Government suppresses the Ukrainian autonomy movement it will further antagonize a disaffected minority numbering more than 6,000,000 which might conceivably prove a subversive element in case Poland clashed with any other government.

As the Polish authorities see it the Ukrainian minority has become a factor in Germany's efforts to disintegrate Eastern Europe. This weapon can be used in three Eastern European countries most likely to oppose German economic and political domination, namely, Poland, Rumania, and Russia. For that reason Poland must consider the Ukrainian claims, not as a separate question but as a part of Polish-German relations.

Italians Charge Tunis Arming

ROME, Dec. 12 (AP)—Italy's need of French Somaliland for the development of Ethiopia was emphasized today by Virginio Gayda, Fascist Editor who often expresses Premier Mussolini's views in the Giornale d'Italia, while other Italian papers charged that France was arming Tunisia, her North African protectorate, for military use against Italy.

French Somaliland, Signor Gayda wrote, "continues to nullify the policy of friendship and collaboration contemplated in the defunct Italo-French accords of 1935 and continues to be a chronic provocation which can no longer last or be tolerated."

Other Italian papers cited a Paris report that General Morin, who helped build the Maginot Line of fortifications facing Germany, is now in Tunisia as confirming that France "intends to transform Tunisia into a sharp war instrument against Italy."

Earlier, Signor Gayda complained of the 175,000,000 lire (about $9,210,000) Italy had to pay in Suez Canal tolls during 1937.

"Italy's work of colonization and civilization in the territories of East Africa certainly could have been more extensive if this burden had been less oppressive," he asserted.

Signor Gayda, declaring that Italian traffic through the canal was four times that of France, said Italy should have a proportionate voice in the operation of the canal.

United Front in Tunisia

TUNIS, Tunisia (AP)—French supporters formed a "United Front" Dec. 11 to demand suppression of Italian propaganda in Tunisia.

The movement was directed principally against the Italian-language newspaper here, "Fasciste Unione." A joint resolution demanded that the publication, which supports Italian colonial aspirations in Tunisia, be suppressed.

Delegates from French, Arab, and Jewish war veterans organizations as well as from all political groups formed the "United Front" at a combined meeting.

Italian Groups Ban War

PARIS (AP) — Representatives of three French-Italian associations with a combined membership of more than 50,000 voted Dec. 11 to "oppose attempts to make Tunisia, Corsica, and Nice a pretext for war against France."

The resolution was approved by the People's Italian Union, the Committee for Franco-Italian Friendship, and the Italian Association of War Veterans.

Czechs Form Labor Party

PRAGUE, Dec. 12 (AP)—Adherents of the old Czech Social Democratic Party and the left wing of Former President Benes' political following founded a new National Labor Party, Dec. 11.

The group adopted a program which said the Party would refrain from practicing "destructive opposition" but rather desired to co-operate with the Government Party of National Unity.

The Party platform said Czechs would fare badly under anything but a democratic government and that therefore authority should rest on agreement instead of fear and suppression.

It added the Party stood for social equality, civil freedom, and freedom of expression and conscience.

The 900 delegates attending the Party congress paid tribute to the late Thomas G. Masaryk, first President of the Republic.

Yachting Groups Seek Exemptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—Amending legislation to exempt vessels of less than 200 gross registered tons from provisions of an international labor treaty ratified last June by the United States Senate is sought by the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce to assure the continued legal operation of thousands of small commercial and pleasure yachts.

Small craft now being operated off New Jersey and in other coastal waters, according to Charles A. Eaton, Jr., executive chamber secretary, would be banned from the seas by the present form of the treaty, which is scheduled to become effective next November. As now approved, he said, the treaty would outlaw all vessels not manned by a licensed captain, mate, engineer and assistant engineer.

The American Power Boat Association and other organizations concerned with small craft were said to have realized only recently that private yachting was affected.

It has been pointed out, however, that the treaty contains an "escape clause" whereby "national laws or regulations may grant exceptions or exemptions in respect to vessels of less than 200 tons." Boating organizations already are taking steps to see that the treaty is amended at the next session of Congress to exempt boats of less than 200 tons.

Those seeking amendatory legislation stress that in this country, where seamen's unions insist upon an eight-hour day, it would be necessary for every vessel that went out of port to open water for 24 hours to carry three sets of licensed captains, mates, engineers and assistant engineers in order to comply with the treaty's provisions. Regardless of expense, most small craft operating in costal waters couldn't accommodate such a crew, it was added.

U.S. Envoy En Route Home

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 12 (AP)—United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson left today by automobile for Kumming, capital of Yunnan Province, enroute to the United States for conferences with President Roosevelt.

Italian Foreign Minister To Visit Hungary Soon

BUDAPEST, Dec. 12 (AP)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister of Italy, has accepted an invitation of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, to visit Budapest probably late this month.

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People's Morale in Air Raids Over Spain Amazes Observers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALENCIA, Spain—"Nationalist" air raids have a dual purpose: on the one hand, to starve the civilian population into surrender; on the other, to achieve the same end by breaking down the morale of the people.

Four major ports are serving at present the needs of Republican Spain, excluding Catalonia. These ports are Valencia, Alicante, Carthagena, and Almeria.

There is not the least doubt that Gen. Francsico Franco, since the final victory in the field, so long promised, continues to elude him, is seeking to starve the Republic into submission by a systematic nightly bombardment of the ports and of the shipping which brings food and the necessaries of life to them.

The more northerly ports have suffered the most severely, since the main military thrust has been down the Levante coast from north to south. Sagunto appears to enjoy the grim distinction of holding the record for the number of air raids of any town in Spain, excluding Madrid. But the port of Valencia has been the main object of attention.

"The harbor at Valencia is now little more than a shambles." This statement which the writer had read in an English paper at the end of June was one of many which he had come out to Spain to verify by personal experience.

Ship Hulks Dot Harbor

Valencia itself is some three miles distant from the sea and a tram service connects it with its port, Grao de Valencia. The appearance of the latter is desolate beyond all words. One may count a dozen or more partially submerged ships within, or just outside, the harbor.

On the quays everything has been swept away. No cranes are left, so the ships must use their own derricks to unload. The warehouses are mere shells. In fact, one may say that nothing is left save the actual quays themselves. Nor is the destruction confined to the harbor. The little houses and cafes that front the water have suffered the same fate.

Along one stretch of a quarter of a mile every single house has been destroyed. Further along, bombs had torn up the tram-lines and rent huge holes in the street. The most conspicuous building in sight was a very large heavily-concreted air-raid shelter that reminded me very forcibly of Fort Douaumont at Verdun.

At Alicante, the next major port south along the coast, the damage done to the port itself is less, though the town itself standing square on the seaboard has suffered very much more.

Cathagena and Almeria

At Carthagena the presence of the bulk of the Republican fleet has acted less as a bait than as a deterrent, and the port has been damaged less, in the writer's judgment, than any of the other three.

Almeria, victim of the German bombardment of June 1937, has suffered more, especially in the maritime regions, though not comparably with Alicante or Grao de Valencia.

Yet although the bombardments have very much lessened the volume of trade they have not brought it to an end. The day the writer visited Grao 18 ships lay at anchor in the port. . . . The coming winter will be a critical period for the Republic, but it is believed that if the "Home Front" can hold out through the necessary privations of that period the Government will stand a good chance of victory, subject always to the developments of the international situation.

The second aim of the air raids, the attempt to break down the morale of the civilian population, has hitherto conspicuously failed. One does not care to reflect on its effect upon the coming generation. Yet what has struck many observers most forcibly in this connection has been the way in which human life adjusts itself to the strains of war.

If a certain quarter of a town suffers continually from raids the inhabitants, abandoning houses and shops will move into another quarter. At the same time one must allow something for the quite illogical mental safeguards with which one keeps up one's spirits.

The writer for long cherished two quite erroneous delusions. One was that air raids were more likely to occur at the time of the full moon, and therefore one watched the waning of the moon with an increasing sense of security and tried to avoid large towns as the time of the full moon approached.

The other was that the raiders were likely to choose the darkest hours of the night and that therefore if one could remain awake and reasonably alert until perhaps 3 a. m. one might then drop off to sleep in the hope of being undisturbed.

Neither theory was borne out in fact. The raiders proved no respecters either of the phases of the moon or of the hours of the clock. Yet—and this is significant—the writer continued to derive a certain sense of qualified security from these theories, even after he had discovered them, from personal experience, to be fallacious.

Silent Approach Used

It does not seem that in its present stage, aerial bombardment is capable of stampeding a whole population. One must, however, make an important qualification in this respect. In the raids on Barcelona on March 16-18 of this year the technique of silent approach was employed for the first time on any considerable scale. By this method the raiders shut off their engines and either drop their bombs from a height of as much as 10,000 feet or glide down silently to a very much lower level.

This method avoids the sound detectors of the defense and the actual falling of the bombs is the first intimation which the population receives. Within 70 seconds of the release of the bombs the raiders will be away, far out of range, to return, in the case of Barcelona in March, at two-hour intervals in the course of the next 36 hours.

The devastating effect of this recurring but unheralded destruction from planes never visible to the naked eye cannot be easily conceived. The majority of eye-witnesses of the March raids have assured me that no people on earth could have endured a continuation of this form of massacre through another 36 hours. The sense of helplessness and defenselessness is too great. Others have told the writer that the spirit in Barcelona was such that the inhabitants would merely have withdrawn grimly into the hills and there would have been no thought of surrender. But in any case the continuation of the raids must have broken up the coherent life of the capital. If that was so, why, it has been widely asked, was the experiment not continued or repeated? At present this constitutes one of the mysteries of contemporary history, though rumor supplies some exciting answers to the conundrum. One may safely say that there is reason to know that foreign pressure was not confined to the official protests to Burgos.

The writer believes that a civilian population, fortified by a belief in the justice of its cause and a knowledge that surrender will bring no mercy from the victors, will not be broken by these methods. The abiding wonder of this warfare upon defenseless civilians has been the supremacy of the human spirit which has enabled people of all degrees to rise superior to the greatest physical and mental trial which mankind has been called upon to bear.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Tokyo's New Envoy to the United States

The Japanese Ambassador, Kensuke Horinouchi, is shown with his wife and their niece, Isami Kawamoto, standing in the front of their home before the Ambassador left Japan to take up his new duties at Washington. Mr. Horinouchi said on leaving Tokyo that the "new order" in Eastern Asia holds "no threat," for American interests in the present or future.

© Harris & Ewing

Remembering Their Young Friends in the Neighborhood

These police and firemen of the Ryer Avenue Station House, Bronx, N. Y., are busy in a campaign of repairing Christmas toys to give to needy children in homes in the district they protect. Other men in the Station House are helping in the holiday cheer. The men shown are (left to right) Patrolman Robert Weiss, Fireman Edward Carroll, Fireman William McIntyre, and Patrolman Thomas Kearns.

Cardinal Disavows Radio Priest's Aims

CHICAGO (AP) — George Cardinal Mundelein has made it clear that the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin "has the right to express his personal views on current events, but he is not authorized to speak for the Catholic Church."

In a coast to coast radiocast Dec. 11 Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Vicar General of the Chicago Archdiocese, read a statement in behalf of the Cardinal.

At about the same time, Frank J. Hogan, Roman Catholic President of the American Bar Association, warned members of his faith in a radio address from Washington, to oppose all forms of racial and religious intolerance. He said Pope Pius had denounced anti-Semitism as incompatible with Christianity.

Radio Priest's Talk

DETROIT (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Roman Catholic Radio Priest, called upon Jews and gentiles Dec. 11 "to stand shoulder to shoulder against Naziism, against Communism, from which it sprang, and against godlessness."

Nebraskans Defend PWA Power Projects

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Bristling under charges of Senator H. Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, that Nebraska's three hydroelectric PWA financed projects are "broken-down," officials of the districts said Dec. 7 they welcome a congressional investigation as proposed by the Senator.

C. B. Fricke, President of the Loup River Public Power District at Columbus, said an investigation "would prove to the public we are on the right track and would prove the soundness of our policy, which contemplated cheaper electric rates for the people of Nebraska."

What! No Cheese Served At Cheese Center Fete?

PLYMOUTH, Wis., (AP)—B. E. Sackett, agent in charge of the Milwaukee office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, came to this cheese center for a banquet speech—and was he surprised. He began his address by relating that he had sampled maple syrup at Rutland, Vt.; ham at Smithfield, Va.; strawberries at Monett, Mo., and cactus candy in Arizona.

"I told my wife that I was going to the cheese center of the Nation, and no doubt they would have cheese piled high at the banquet and even serve it with ice cream," he said. "I come here and there isn't even a piece on the table."

Australia Gains In Oversea Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The value of international travelers to Australia has almost doubled in the last five years, according to figures released by Government statisticians. Last year, overseas visitors spent £1,700,000 compared with £1,400,000 in the preceding 12 months, and £928,000 five years ago.

The annual report of the Australian National Travel Association shows that 28,313 travelers arrived in 1937—an increase of 11 per cent on arrivals in 1936 and of more than 56 per cent on those of five years ago.

To Monitor Readers:

"What Is Most Needed to Make a Better Democracy?"

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to contribute their answers on this vital question in not more than 150 words.

The 10 best replies will form a feature of a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, which, on Jan. 11, will be devoted entirely to an appraisal of democracy today.

All readers of the paper are cordially encouraged to write their views on the foregoing question, and the 10 replies chosen by the Monitor Editorial Board for publication will receive a year's free subscription to the Monitor. The subscription awards will be given either to the successful contestant or to anyone he or she may designate.

Employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society or their relatives are automatically ineligible for this contest.

Each answer to the question—it should not exceed 150 words—should reach the:

Democracy Contest Editor,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts,

before Monday, Dec. 19.

Hobby Show All Buttoned Up by Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Button, button, who's got the button?"

By the looks of things, most of the world's buttons—at least thousands of them—were assembled here recently by hobbyists showing their coveted collections at the Antiques Exposition and Hobby Show.

Button gathering is one of the latest objectives of many collectors who have forsaken their quests for cream pitchers, bells, china setting hens, and mechanical toys.

One woman who switched from pitchers to buttons about four years ago, Mrs. K. L. Browne, of Kansas City, Kan., apologized for bringing only 31,000 buttons to her exhibit. The rest she left home, she said.

It may be that the innovation of the zipper has put buttons on the wane to such an extent that they are now slipping into antique categories. In any case the rush for buttons is on and Mrs. Browne is urged to start a button club and call the members the "Buttonaires" so that button chasers may be dignified by as good a name as the "Buccaneers" or any other respectable adventurers.

But these button collectors are really serious about their hobby. They have assembled every conceivable type of button. Some of them have huge glass jars stuffed with a miscellaneous conglomeration of buttons. Others have yards and yards of chains strung with coat buttons, suit buttons, both fancy and plain. The more professional collectors are now classifying their treasures and sewing them on placards according to their type, history, or date.

History in Buttons

"There is a wealth of art, design, and history wrapped up in these old buttons," one collector declared as she displayed placard after placard with buttons sewed on—steel cut buttons such a trimmed the lacy dress of her grandmother, pearl buttons, large buttons with heads of horses, dogs, birds and flowers molded into their form. Then there were military buttons worn by soldiers in various wars, buttons worn by famous people like Presidents of the United States, well-known actors and actresses, movie stars. Besides, there are buttons from distinguished people in foreign countries, tiny little pearl baby buttons, three-holed and two-holed buttons, round buttons and square buttons, rose quartz buttons, ivory buttons, ebony, and wood.

This business of collecting buttons becomes more fascinating, it is discovered when correspondence with famous people arises over a button. Miss Marie Crotty, in Rockford, Ill., for instance, has a tiny button from the dresses of each of the Dionne sisters with a letter from their mother. The collector has a pearl button sent by Shirley Temple, who writes that "button collecting must be lots of fun." The button collector has even received from Charlie McCarthy the bottom button off the vest of Edgar Bergen.

"He never buttons it anway," wrote Charlie, who waited several months biding his time so that he could snatch the coveted disk from his friend's vest.

Historical Articles

But close on the heels of the button guest are several other collecting hobbies gaining in popularity, according to O. C. Lightner, director of the exposition. Hatpins are quite a fad these days, he said, antique dolls, mechanical banks, and jewelry. Dolls especially are still one of the most popular items for hobbyists. It is quite a common occurrence to see an early American doll sold for $100, he said. Dolls were shown at the exposition as loan exhibits coming from Minnesota, Illinois, and New York State. Two dolls were brought from the East which are claimed to have been made in 1740 and they were clothed in the original dress of that period.

Far more interest is now shown by Chicagoans in historical articles, according to Mr. Lightner whose exposition has 20 per cent more exhibitors this year than last. Early Chicago historical material is much sought after and at good prices by first families whose hobby is reverence for the early relics pertaining to the fast-growing city on Lake Michigan.

Bits of reminders of how people lived and what they wore and how they conducted themselves are much in demand. Old-time street-car tranfers, for instance, were exhibited which drew many a laugh from the visitors. It seems that in former days these transfers carried pictures of four different types of men and four of women. There was a picture of an old man, a bearded man, a young man, and a "miscellaneous." On the opposite side were the pictures of four typical women who rode the cars of those days. The conductor just took a good look at the traveler holding the slip of paper and punched it according to the nearest likeness.

Many stamp collectors and coin collectors were sprinkled through the more than 170 booths and the exposition proved a great gathering place for these specialized hobbies. When visitors were seen leaning over cases of coins scrutinizing very minutely the dates and the wording, it was fair to assume that they were in the market for some rare coin to fill out their own collection.

"Do you have a 'Carson City' dollar?" or an 1833 nickel with the word "cents" on it, or a "penny to match this one," were some of the questions heard among the little huddles of people examining coin collections.

One rather timid women stepped up to one coin dealer with her treasured family coins hoping to be able to sell them for a good price. With pride she laid them down on the counter and beamed at their shiney copper finish.

"But these have been washed," the dealer frowned.

"Oh yes, I gave them a good scrubbing with silver polish to bring out their dates and their figures."

Lose Their Value

"But madam, you don't understand. These coins lose their value when they are scratched and the dirt is gone."

Back into the little purse they went and probably back to the bureau drawer.

The exposition this year was one of the most comprehensive and representative ever held in Chicago and included several innovations, Mr. Lightner said. The Chicago show has become a mart for museum materials and many a museum curator and private collector arrived to search for his peculiar treasure. Some were interested in very specialized articles. One man, for instance, would have nothing but pictures of Tom Thumb. Another was looking only for Bennington ware. Others wanted only Indian flints, or paper weights, or dolls, or pitchers.

Several collectors went to Europe during the summer to bring back material for this particular show. The private collection of glass paperweights of the Duchess of Beaumont crossed the water to be shown at the Chicago mart. A silver set of 12 Roman emperors resplendent in their bronze mounts from the private collection of an English baronet was on display. Small antiques from English cathedral towns were displayed. A collection of early and rare primers and children's books showing the changes in teaching through three centuries was exhibited.

In fact, exhibitors came all the way from the Pacific coast, from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and many states between with their rare antique butterfly tables, their sandwich glass, highboys and lowboys, rare glassware, and grandfather clocks.

South Carolina Project Means Many Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C. — The Santee-Cooper hydroelectric and navigation development will draw its workers from every county in the Palmetto State, according to Robert M. Cooper, General Manager, who disclosed that actual operation—clearing the huge area to be covered by water—will in all probability get under way around the first of the new year.

Christmas Special!
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$2.00 value $1.50
Moist, lustrous lipsticks in beautiful shades, with dry or cream rouge to match. In lovely gift box.
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Start Your Sterling NOW
4 teaspoons and 4 salad forks, only $18.67
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LUGGAGE
SELECT YOUR GIFT OF
Leather Goods and Umbrellas
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Dolly Wonderland
For the Newest Dolls!
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Deanna Durbin, Cinderella, Debuteen, Princess, Betsy Wetsy, Nation and Cloth Dolls
DOLLS—25c—50c—99c—1.98 up to 9.98
Clothes—Shoes—Wigs and Toys
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A deposit will hold your favorite 'til Christmas

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Let us help you select fine pieces of silverware, within the price limits you prefer to set.
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Legs are young in QUAKER Stockings
See Particularly
Quaker Crepe
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Surprisingly strong three-thread for dress wear.
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The Christmas Store of Providence
Pick Your Gift-Plums in
Rhode Island's Most Beautiful Gift Shop
Here you will reap a harvest of brilliant gift ideas for every single name on your list.
BARBARA WEST, Gift Counsellor, is here in the Gift Shop to help you with any Christmas problems. Men—please note!
Take the Escalator to the Second Floor

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is a gift of quality
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Make It a De Luxe "Merry Christmas"
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A smart collection of scarfs, muffs and capes in all furs.
You may pay gradually for larger purchases
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Distinctive Gifts
for Women and Children
from
Cherry and Webb's
"The Christmas Store"
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

League Planned to Defend Democracy in New World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Establishment of a permanent League for Inter-American Democracy was voted here last night by delegates to a two-day conference on the plight of democracy in the Western Hemisphere after they had heard analyses of Fascist penetration in Latin America.

The sessions here were held by the Conference on Pan-American Democracy, an organization of the United States. Their intention is to secure affiliation with similar agencies in Latin-American countries in a League which would undertake the philosophical defense of democracy throughout the entire hemisphere. A continuation committee to bring about this objective was elected.

The conference adopted resolutions declaring that Fascism in the Western Hemisphere was being advanced through the instrumentality of Italy, Germany, and Japan, and condemned the attempts to disrupt and dominate the Governments and peoples of Latin America. It urged the Government and the people of the United States to co-operate with Latin American Governments and democratic movements on behalf of democracy.

Spanish Embargo Opposed

Immediate lifting of the embargo against the Spanish Government by the President of the United States was urged in another resolution, which declared that because of the cultural affinity between Latin America and Spain, a Fascist victory in Spain would endanger democracy in the entire western world.

The conference took cognizance of what it termed "trends toward Fascism" in Canada, particularly in Quebec. It cited specifically the padlock law and attacks on freedom of speech and press. The conference pledged its support to all those in Canada who are fighting the concentration of restrictive power in the hands of the authorities.

The treatment accorded to Puerto-Rican Nationalists by the police and courts of the Island was sharply criticized as inconsistent with normal democratic rights.

Nazi groups in Latin America are turning their fire on the Roman Catholic Church, it was reported by Dr. Max Yergen, for the conference panel on racial and religious equality. The panel had before it a document presented by Dr. David Efron entitled "Official Directives for the Ideological Formation of the Hitlerite Youth" which had been distributed to all leaders of Nazi Youth groups in Latin America. Among the 50 points assailing Christianity generally and Roman Catholicism specifically were the following:

"Christianity is a religion for slaves and imbeciles because it states, 'Blessed are the meek.'"

"Christianity is equivalent to Communism."

"The Church always works through violence and terrorization."

"German civilization was at a higher plane before the advent of Christianity and it was ruined by it."

"There is no Christian civilization."

"Nuremberg is the new eternal center. Rome has fallen."

High light of the conference was a speech by a Latin American on the actual extent of Fascist influence. It was delivered by Dr. Efron, an exchange professor at Sarah Lawrence College, who listed the following as some instances of Fascist activity:

Nazi Influence Seen

"In the first months of 1938, while the Banco Aleman Trans-Atlantic (German Trans-Atlantic bank) was discounting the bonds issued by the Integralistas in preparation for their May putsch, the Nazi-controlled business concern Gazen Kloner of Rio was implicated in the smuggling of 25,000 guns and large quantities of ammunition into the country.

"There are in Brazil 39 marvelously equipped landing fields controlled by Syndicate Condor, an air service subsidiary to the German Lufthansa. All, of course, are part of a vast South American airways system, linked with motorship lines from Hamburg, that bring Rio de Janeiro four days closer to Berlin than to New York.

"Besides a host of material in German and Spanish printed locally, Uruguay is flooded with handbills from the Deutsche Fichtebund of Hamburg, in Spanish, advocating dictatorial government, and anti-Semitic policies

"Near the Brazilian and Argentine frontiers is a strategic region around the Rio Negro. Travel into this section, and you will think yourself transported into Nazi Germany. Nazi uniforms, bedecked with swastikas strut all about. Only German is spoken. And a big electrification development is under way—the Rio Negro project, for payment of which to the Reich Uruguay's gold reserve is reported to be mortgaged.

Situation in Peru

"The attack on the independence of Peru is co-ordinated in a delicately balanced division of tasks between Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo. Berlin takes care of naval domination and a portion of big commerce; Rome is in charge of the policing of the country, the aviation industry, and control of finance; Tokyo controls a part of finance, a part of big commerce, and the major portion of small commerce.

"In 1914, before the outbreak of the World War, Germany, through the Guildmeister Company which controls the sugar industry of the valley of Chi-Cama, obtained a concession, with extra-territorial rights, over the port of Malabrigo. Until Hitler came to power, these rights were exercised in a purely commercial interest. But beginning in 1933, an extraordinary transformation came over Malabrigo. It is now one of the strongest naval bases on the Pacific—a German naval base, not a Peruvian. German warships and submarines go in and out. The concession boundaries are guarded by rows of Nazi sentinels."

Night View of Oklahoma's Capital

Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce

Oklahoma City's Imposing Civic Center

Included in this night view of the Capital City are (front to rear) the County Building, the Municipal Administration Building, and the Municipal Auditorium. Back of these structures, but not showing in the aerial view, is the six-story Public Safety Building. What a march since the tent city of 1889!

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, Jan. 1, 8; Feb. 5, 12; March 5, 12; also short-wave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, Jan. 1; Feb. 5; March 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Jan. 1; Feb 5; March 5.

New York

New York — Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., on Dec. 18, 25. WMCA, 570kc

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m. on Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. WMCA 570kc

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK 15.2mc on Dec. 18; Jan. 15; Feb. 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan 1; Feb. 5; March 5.

Ohio

Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Texas

Beaumont — First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Dec 18; Jan. 1, 15; Feb. 5, 19; March 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Dec. 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Jan. 1; Feb. 5; March 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC 1120kc, on Dec. 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Dec. 18; Feb 26.

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Dec. 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Safeguards for Civil Rights Theme of Patriotic Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The necessity for guarding civil rights guaranteed in the first 10 amendments of the Constitution . . . is to be emphasized during the coming year by those organizations . . . patriotic, legal, religious and fraternal . . . which believe it their duty to keep before the American people the fact that the Constitution is the bulwark for a democratic form of government.

Though receiving secondary emphasis, the theory of the system of checks and balances is also brought forth as an American feature of government which needs guarding. There has been less public discussion about maintaining balance among the three departments of government—the executive, legislative, and judicial—since the Supreme Court debate of 1937.

Aroused by events both inside and out of this country during recent months, American citizens have become more conscious of their Constitution as a guarantor of civil liberties than at any time since the Civil War, some leaders in the study of the Constitution say.

Even before the Constitution Day celebration plans were under way in several outstanding organizations to bring more attention to the rights of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion as the basic part of the Bill of Rights, or first ten amendments of the Constitution. These amendments, it was pointed out, were demanded by several of the 13 original States before they were willing to adopt the document.

The recent appointment of a Bill of Rights Committee by the American Bar Association indicates this organization's concern for the protection of the Constitutional rights of individual citizens. It is being urged that similar committees be set up by State and local bar associations.

Grenville Clark, New York lawyer, and chairman of the newly appointed committee of the American Bar Association, explains how the legal profession has a special responsibility for working out ways of reconciling essential liberties with new powers of government.

Civil liberty in the United States is threatened by continuance of deficit financing, the increase of centralized power, and the development of new techniques by which a political party may perpetuate that power, Mr. Clark said.

By civil liberty, Mr. Clark said he meant especially the rights of free expression guaranteed by the first amendment to the Federal Constitution because of all civil liberties these are the most fundamental. While these continue—the freedom of the press, of speech, and of religion—the remaining guarantees such as trial by jury, the process of the grand jury, immunity from unreasonable searches, and the other essentials of due process of law will endure, he said.

The continuance of deficit financing without any effort to balance expenditures with income will lead to the debasement of the dollar and fiscal breakdown, Mr. Clark told the lawyers. This same process in Europe has paved the way for dictatorial government.

Federal Power Growing

Another threat of liberty, according to Mr. Clark, is the tremendous increase of Federal power in recent years. This increase is not necessarily incompatible with the retention of civil rights, he pointed out, but he hastened to add that a way must be found to reconcile it with our traditional liberties. In creating the necessary safeguards to keep centralized power within bounds, without crippling the measures that are required by the needs of the times, the legal profession will have to take a leading part, he insisted.

Mr. Clark also stressed the danger to freedom inherent in the development by political parties of new techniques for perpetuating power, especially the use of propaganda and the maintenance of a large body on the pay roll who owe allegiance to the regime maintaining them.

The Constitution Day Committee in Chicago has planned to carry its campaign along two lines during the coming year, according to its Chairman, Walter Dill Scott, who is also President of Northwestern University. Its first object is to resist subversive propaganda and the second is to enroll the youth of the country into a movement known as the Young American Patriots.

About 1,200 have already been enrolled in Chicago as Young Patriots and the plan is to make the organization nationwide, according to Julius H. Miner, executive director of the Constitution Day Committee

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

Germany

Munich (Second Church): Tonhalle, Türkenstrasse 5, 8 p. m., Dec. 30. In German.

Nuremberg: Landesgewerbeanstalt am Gewerbemuseumsplatz, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 29.

United States

California

Banning: Banning Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 18.

Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 18. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

Oxnard: Strand Theater, Fifth and C Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 18.

Pomona: Pomona High School Auditorium, East Holt Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 18.

Richmond: Richmond Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

San Rafael: Rafael Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 18.

Colorado

Boulder: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 20.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): The National Theater, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 21. Radiocast Station WOL, 1310kc.

Illinois

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 20.

Indiana

Wabash—Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 18.

Kansas

Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry Streets, 2:45 p. m., Dec. 18. Radiocast Station KFBI, 1050kc.

Massachusetts

Needham: Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.

Salem: Unitarian Church, Essex Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 18.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

Nebraska

Beatrice: Church Edifice, 800 Ella Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.

Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 2:30 p. m., Dec. 18. Radiocast Station KFAB, 770kc.

Nevada

Reno: Washoe County Library Building, 8 p. m., Dec. 22.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (First Church): Vernon Room, Haddon Hall, Boardwalk and North Carolina Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 18

North Carolina

Durham: Junior High School auditorium, Duke, Morgan, and Gregson Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 18.

Ohio

Cleveland (auspices churches of greater Cleveland): Music Hall, Public Auditorium, St. Clair Avenue and East Sixth Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 18.

Ravenna: Ravenna High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

Pennsylvania

Lansdowne (auspices First Church, Upper Darby): Lansdowne Theater, Lansdowne Avenue, near Baltimore Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

Texas

Fort Worth (Second Church): Fort Worth Municipal Auditorium, West Lancaster Street, Arlington Heights, 3 p. m., Dec. 18. Radiocast Texas State Network.

Washington

Port Townsend: High School Auditorium, Van Ness and Pierce Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 18.

World Affairs Notebook

The South Slav Union

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yugoslavia, which held its national elections yesterday, was established after the World War as a result of the demand of the South Slavs for an independent political union. Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia, as small racial groups recently freed from Turkish rule, united in 1918 as a monarchy under the Serbian Karageorgevitch dynasty.

Croats and Slovenes came to resent what they termed Serbization. Having advanced culturally through their association with the old empire, they considered themselves superior to the Serbs. A growing breach culminating in the shooting of Stephen Raditch and other Croat leaders in 1928 threatened to disrupt the entity of the State.

King Alexander in 1931, seeking to rid the Government of racial differences, changed the Constitution and set up a military dictatorship. But Croats, under Dr. Vlatko Matchek, have kept up a constant opposition. Although the present regime of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch is more democratic, it has not appeased the Croats.

Complexities dominate Yugoslavia's foreign policy. Accorded legal license by the Peace Treaties, retention of the status quo becomes vital to the Kingdom. This was at first insured by alignment with Czechoslovakia and Rumania in the Little Entente, collaboration with the League, and nonaggression pacts with long-standing enemies, Bulgaria and Italy.

The Rome-Berlin axis formed early in 1937, tended to weaken possible benefits from too close a dependence on Britain and France. Furthermore, dependence on Italy and Germany for nearly half of its foreign trade bars any outright break with the totalitarian states. Yugoslavia therefore hopes for peace in Europe in order to avoid being forced to throw its weight definitely on one side or the other.

A Monday Feature

Hull Leads in Appeal for Common Front

(Continued from Page 1)

the forms of such government but also the spirit on the basis of which alone institutions of this character can endure.

Unity for Freedom

Throughout its national existence, each of our nations has sought to perfect within its frontiers a system of representative government and of liberty for the individual. In this supreme endeavor some of us have encountered greater internal difficulties than have others. Some of us have remained free from interference of outside forces; some have had to combat such forces. But in each and every one of our nations there has been no flagging in the determination of the people to preserve national independence and freedom for the individual.

Our nations have drawn into their populations men of many races, creeds and languages. This fact has not operated as an element of weakness. The occasion for the adjustment of race to race and of creed to creed has been in large measure instrumental in teaching us how to develop adjustment of individual to individual and of group to group without which civilized society and democratic forms of social and political organization cannot function satisfactorily.

Tolerance and Respect

A spirit of tolerance, mutual respect and understanding is as important in the relations of our nations with each other as in our internal relations. Happily, this spirit has been present, although it has not always developed uninterruptedly along an upward trend. Like all things human, it has had its fluctuations. Disagreements and controversies have arisen among us. But they have remarkably seldom been settled by the arbitrament of violent conflict, in the form of either military or of other types of coercion.

Unfortunately, in recent years, powerful forces in some parts of the world have challenged the validity of the primary and basic principles upon the foundation of which we and the rest of mankind have been building the edifice of our social organization and of our international life. Whatever outer garments they may wear today, these forces are not new in the experience of mankind. Fundamentally, they are the same forces that had for centuries held men in bodily slavery and spiritual degredation and had impressed upon the relations among nations a state of anarchy, of reliance upon armed force, of complete absence of any kind of safety and security.

Freedom or Serfdom

Mankind is tragically confronted once more by the alternatives of freedom or serfdom, of order or anarchy, of progress or retrogression, of civilization or barbarism.

Let there be no illusion. The alternatives are real and concrete not only in the portions of the world lying in the immediate vicinity of the countries in which these resurgent forces find their organized expression; they loom threateningly throughout the world. Their ominous shadow falls athwart our own hemisphere.

In the face of this threat, it is our most important duty to ourselves and to humanity to maintain and preserve inviolate our own institutions and beliefs on which they rest. It is imperative that the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere proclaim, unequivocally and unmistakably, their profound belief that only the type of national organization and of international relationship which we and the rest of mankind have been persistently and laboriously building up in the course of recent generations can make it possible for nations to advance materially and culturally, and for man to be free.

It is imperative that our peoples rededicate themselves to the ideals which actuated the founders of our respective nations. It is imperative that our generation should find again that clarity of vision, that tenacity of purpose, and that heroic determination which led our forefathers to stake their all—to make every sacrifice, if need should be—for the assertion of human rights and the creation and maintenance of free popular government. . . .

The Desire for Peace

Each and all of us desire passionately to live at peace with every nation of the world. But there must not be a shadow of a doubt anywhere as to the determination of the American nations not to permit the invasion of this hemisphere by the armed forces of any power or any possible combination of powers. Each of our nations obviously must decide for itself what measures it should take in order to meet its share of our common interest and responsibility in this respect. As far as my country is concerned, let no one doubt for a moment that, so long as the possibility of armed challenge exists, the United States will maintain adequate defensive military, naval, and air establishments.

At the same time we all know that armed force is not the only instrumentality by which nations can be conquered. Equally, the dissemination by nations of doctrines and the carrying on of many other types of activity can be utilized for the purpose of undermining and destroying in other nations established institutions of government and basic social order. Such activities are based on the fallacious theories of class or racial superiority, or claims to national dominance, which are being revived again in some parts of the world.

There is no place in the Western Hemisphere for a revival of such doctrines and theories, which our nations, in common with an overwhelming majority of civilized mankind, rejected long ago.

Mutual Respect

Each and all of us desire to maintain friendly relations with every nation of the world—resting upon the basis of mutual respect for national independence, upon non-interference in the internal affairs of others, upon fair dealing in every phase of international relationships. But there should not be a shadow of a doubt anywhere as to the determination of the American nations not to permit the invasion of this hemisphere from any quarter by activities contrary or inimical to this basis of relations among nations. Here again, with a full consciousness of our common interest and responsibility, each of our nations must decide for itself what measures it should take in order to meet these insidious dangers.

All this is of surpassing importance. And yet, adequate defense against actual or potential danger is not enough as the objective of responsible statesmanship. There is equal or even greater need for unstinted effort in the direction of removing the causes of danger and of opening the way for the constructive processes of human progress. The conditions which confront us require also a vigorous program of positive action.

Aims of Conference

In an important measure, such a program already exists. It is the fruitful result of inter-American conferences held in the past and of the influence exerted upon the life of our hemisphere by these periodic exchanges of views and by the agreements which we reach on vital problems. The conference in which we are again assembled now as representatives of the American nations offers a timely and precious opportunity for advancing and perfecting this indispensable program of assuring the solidarity, security, independence, prosperity, and progress of the Americas and of making our individual and joint contribution to the peace and well-being of the world.

Our conference must carry forward the work of building an enduring structure of peace. It is within the power of the American nation to furnish a conclusive demonstration that peace, based on justice, law and co-operative effort, is unquestionably feasible. To that end, we must examine anew the existing instruments of peace, by which we are all bound to a system of pacific settlement, and give our best thought to every possible method of perfecting further the inter-American machinery of peace.

Strengthening World Law

Our conference must devote sincere effort to discovering the means of strengthening the foundations of international law. At a time when the structure of world order under law is being undermined and impaired in many parts of the globe, the very highest responsibility rests upon us to keep alive these fundamental principles of relations among nations upon which alone such order can be maintained.

The right of each nation to manage its own affairs free from outside interference; recognition of the sovereignty and equality of States irrespective of size and strength; respect for the pledged world and the sanctity of treaty obligations—these and numerous other basic principles must be the governing rules of international conduct if peace rather than anarchy is to prevail and civilization is to advance.

Our conference must extend and make more secure the bases of sound and healthy economic relations among nations. Excessive trade barriers and other obstacles to the flow of mutually profitable international commerce still weigh heavily upon the economic life of the world—on our continent, as well as elsewhere. Nations cannot prosper and provide for their populations a full measure of stable employment and a rising standard of living if international trade is destroyed by suicidal attempts at autarchy or is impaired by being forced into the artificial channels of narrow bilateralism or exclusive regionalism.

New Trade Relations

And just as production cannot be expanded and improved by a return to hand operation, so trade cannot be forstered by a reversion to the primitive forms of physical barter. Only through a liberalization of trade relations, through a reduction of excessive trade barriers, through a firm establishment of equality of commercial treatment, can the exchange of goods among nations play its vital and indispensable role of enhancing the prosperity and stability of national economies.

The removal of excessive trade barriers and the restoration of the trade process to a basis of equality of commercial treatment and commercial opportunity is today a task of the utmost importance. Unless the nations of the world can achieve this task, the prospect for economic and social improvement and stability within nations must remain dark indeed. Our conference should examine every feasible method of aiding in the successful performance of this task—among ourselves, as well as between each of us and the rest of the world. We seek to restore mutually profitable trade to the fullest practical extent both among the American nations and among all the nations of the world.

Moral Disarmament

Our conference must carry forward the work of providing wider and stronger foundations for international cultural relations and better understanding among nations—again, among ourselves, as well as between each of us and the rest of the world. This work of moral disarmament, already far adyanced on the American continent, is indispensable for the creation and maintenance of a civilized world order under law. It is an important vehicle for strengthening and developing those innumerable international relationships in every phase of human activity through which the lives of nations have already been vastly enriched. . . .

Each nation has a sincere standing invitation to join in approval and support of this program of principles. It would be an unspeakable calamity if any nation at this crucial and critical time in the affairs of men should further pursue the opposing course of force and military aggression. Here is presented the greatest single issue confronting all peaceful nations. We shall not lose sight of it for a moment as we grapple with the vital questions peculiar to this hemisphere.

World's Great Needs

The world's greatest need today is that there be created and maintained conditions which will give to nations and to individuals peace of mind and of spirit. Toward producing those conditions, we must strive with all our strength in every field—political, social, economic and moral. Only as favorable conditions develop in all these fields, will the way be open for a reversal of the present-day trend in military armaments, which impose so crushing a burden upon the lives of nations and individuals and open before mankind the horrible vista of a marvelous civilization crashing into ruin under the impact of a period of all-destroying warfare.

We of the Americas are fortunate beyond words in being so situated that we can make our example and our influence a potent factor in promotion of conditions in which there may be peace with justice and with security. Nor do we stand alone. There are in other parts of the world powerful forces, actual or latent, working toward the same end.

We must not bring the labors of this conference to a conclusion without providing a renewed basis of hope and a renewed determination—not only for our own nations but for all other nations or groups within nations, which at times against great odds and in the face of heart-breaking difficulties, are working for a better world.

Salient portions from the texts of week end addresses by Argentine Foreign Minister Cantilo and Peruvian Foreign Minister Concha will appear tomorrow.

Wynn Offers U. S. $174,000 in Taxes

NEW YORK (AP)—Ed Wynn, Comedian, said Dec. 9 he had offered to pay $174,000, plus $55,000 interest, in settlement of Federal income tax claims filed against him for 1932, 1933, and 1934.

The Government has made total claims approximating $750,000 against him for 1932 to 1937 inclusive, but the approximate total of the claims covered by the proposed settlement is $229,000, exclusive of interest.

Mr. Wynn said the tax for 1935, 1936, and 1937 would be brought up next year. The only question involved, he said, was that of "delicate technicalities of the law. There was no question in any case of evasion or anything of the sort. It was merely a question of whether the tax should be placed against me personally or against certain of my corporations. The Government said against Wynn personally, and so it appears to be."

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Legion Mobilizes Members in Drive To Stabilize Jobs

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind (AP)—The American Legion plunged into a peacetime battle Dec. 12 and called its more than a million members into a nation-wide campaign for stabilization of employment and more jobs for men and women over 40 years old.

The Legion's Employment Committee, meeting in national headquarters here, said the organization's full membership, in 11,498 posts throughout the country, would be used for a two-fold educational program to be carried on among the 25 largest employers in each state.

Committee Chairman Jack Crowley of Rutland, Vt., said his group would point out that stabilization of employment not only would prevent additions to the ranks of the unemployed but would return to employers "startling savings in their payments to State unemployment compensation funds."

Other members of the group, in addition to Mr. Crowley, are: Jay O. Hormel, Austin, Minn.; DeLacey Allen, Albany, Ga.; Elbert S. Rawls, Lewiston, Idaho; Spencer S. Boise, Bismarck, N. D., and Lawrence J. Fenlon, Chicago.

They estimated that potential savings to employers of $500,000,000 a year are available through merit rating clauses in 37 State Unemployment Compensation Fund Acts. The clauses are applied to those who are able to build their reserves with the unemployment funds to a point equal to 15 per cent of their annual pay rolls, the Committee explained.

"Obviously, an employer whose employment conditions are not stabilized will be delayed in building such a reserve, while those who have conditions that provide for steady employment will not be called upon to draw upon their reserves with the fund to provide for their out-of-work employees."

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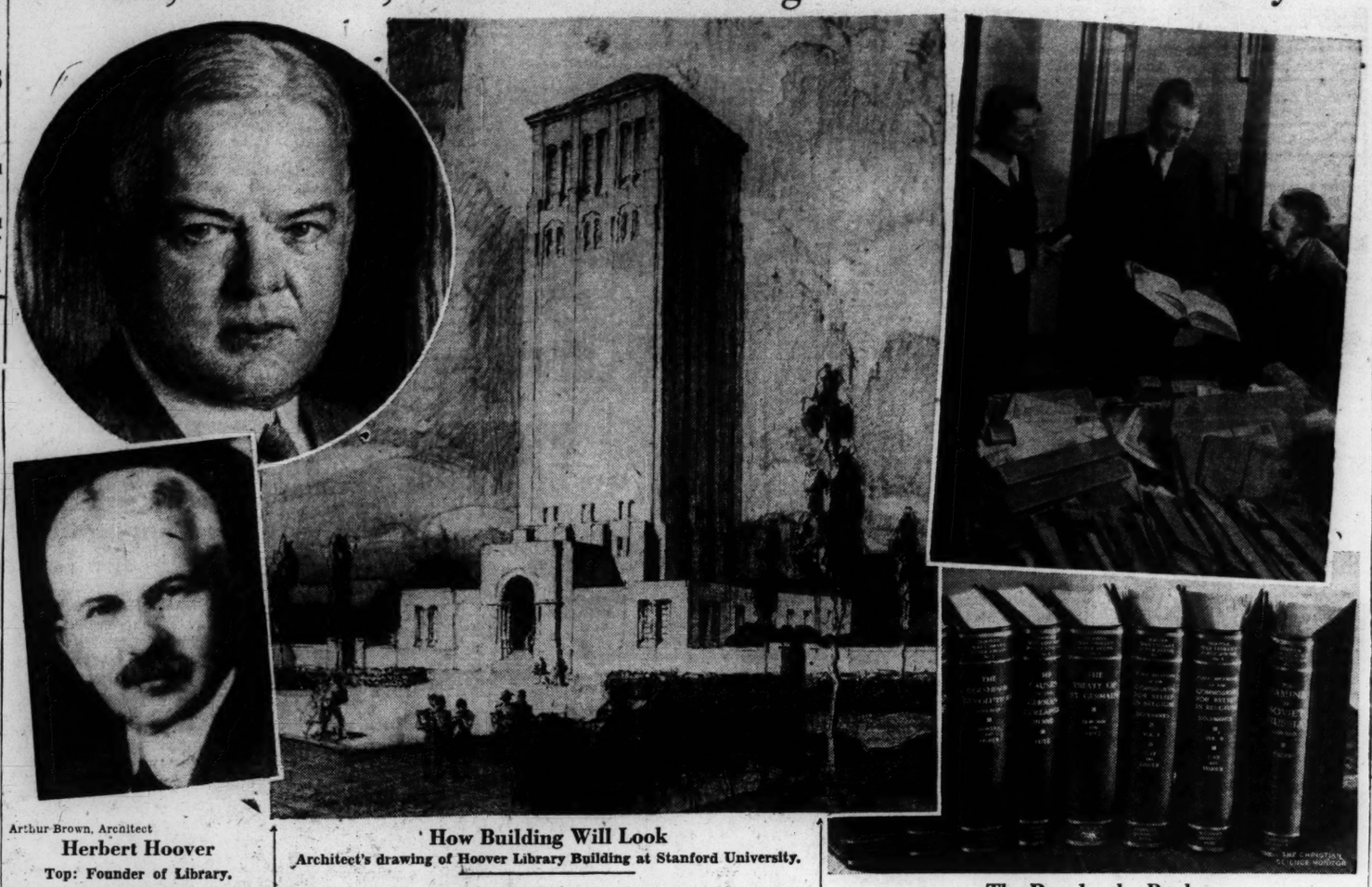

Arthur Brown, Architect
Herbert Hoover
Top: Founder of Library.
Prof. Ephraim D. Adams
Bottom: First Chairman of Library.

How Building Will Look
Architect's drawing of Hoover Library Building at Stanford University.

The People, the Books
Top, left to right: Mrs. Mabel Junkert, Secretary; Dr. Ralph H. Lutz, Chairman; Miss Nina Almond, Librarian.
Bottom: Sample of items in the Library.

Hoover Library to Be Housed In New Building at Stanford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—What is held by experts to be the world's most complete library on war, revolution, and peace—containing over 5,000,000 documents—is to be housed in a new library building on the Stanford University Campus here.

This new library, making available vital information long believed lost or destroyed, is the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. Formerly all this material was housed in the Stanford Library, in storehouses, and in vaults, and was largely inaccessible.

Now the Hoover Library Building—in tower-style architecture, to cost approximately $600,000—will be commenced immediately in what is known as the "second quadrangle" next to the library and the new education building.

There is little doubt but that the Hoover Library—begun during former President Hoover's term as head of relief activities from 1914 to the close of the World War—is the largest single collection in the world of material in respect to the subjects of war, revolution, and peace since the war.

Donors to Be Known Later

The $600,000 has just been made available, according to Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of the University, "through the generosity of various private givers and Foundations." The names of these groups and individuals will be made public at the time of cornerstone laying, it was learned.

Dr. Wilbur revealed that in addition to the material collected on the World War, the collection has included the more important social economic and revolutionary activities throughout the world since the war.

During the World War, and after the war, Mr. Hoover had the cooperation of 40 governments and many thousands of individuals in gathering this information from government files and other sources. Much of it was salvaged from destruction as governments rose and fell.

Constantly being added to, the collection now consists of 31 archives of more than 5,000,000 items, 175,000 printed books and pamphlets, 1,400 miscellaneous manuscripts, 26,000 posters and pictographs, 4,600 maps, and 300,000 feet of film.

Catalogues World Movements

Dr. Ralph Lutz, Chairman of the Directors of the Library, who has spent 18 years in aiding to straighten out and catalogue the material, emphasized that the collection of the Treaty of Versailles and its consequences was of particular import—particularly as it aids in studying bases for future peace settlements—as well as being the most complete of any library.

Through co-operation of the Russian Government the library has the largest collection on Communism extant. In recent years special Soviet research experts have come to Stanford to copy documents and information not available in their own country.

The scope of the material also includes vast information on the Fascist and National Socialist movements.

The new building, designed by Arthur Brown Jr. of San Francisco will be of the same Romanesque style as all other buildings on the Stanford Campus. But it will stand about 120 feet high, breaking the heretofore low type of architecture heretofore traditional on the campus.

Downstairs will be the regular offices and administration headquarters. At the top will be the reading rooms and special research rooms. In between, in the major length of the windowless tower, will be the "stacks" which hold the great mass of documents. It will all be catalogued and filed in the most efficient and modern manner.

One result of this housing move, as expressed by Mr. Hoover, should be to uncover many more vital and interesting facts concerning war, revolution, and peace history about which the world has heard only rumors, or about which the world has not known.

Has Three Sections

The library is divided actually into three sections:

1. The Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace, which contains according to the Library pamphlet Government documents, serial and newspaper files, miscellaneous books, and pamphlets, and special collections, and personal memorabilia of men and women important in the affairs of the period. Much of this autobiographical material cannot be unsealed for consumption for 15-20 years). This also contains the Library's great Russian and German collections.

2. The Hoover Archives, including records of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the American Relief Administration, and other archives which have been deposited in the War, Revolution and Peace Library proper, with restrictions as to their use and acknowledgement.

3. The Ray Lyman Wilbur Collection on Social Problems.

Royalties to Boom World Fair by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A "Salute of the Nations" to the New York World's Fair 1939, in which kings, queens, emperors, presidents and statesmen will radiocast greetings to the exposition in a series beginning on Jan. 1, 1939, was announced by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, Dec. 5.

President Albert Lebrun of France will deliver the first greetings on New Year's Day. He will be followed on succeeding weeks by Dr. Douglas Hyde, President, and Eamon De Valera, Premier of Ireland; King Christian of Denmark; Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, a speaker from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada; King Carol of Rumania, and King Haakon of Norway.

Other speakers in order will be King Leopold of Belgium; Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia; a speaker for Italy, probably King Victor Emmanuel; Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary; President Moscicki of Poland, a speaker for Japan, probably Prince Chichibu; King Gustav or Crown Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden, President Vargas of Brazil and Louis Beale for Great Britain.

Old Missouri Mine To Operate Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—One of the major mining companies of this district (Eagle Picher) have just reconditioned a $100,000 concentration plant at Orongo Circle mine and are ready once again to test that tract for its remaining richness.

This tract of 10 acres, located near here, has produced first and last about $30,000,000 worth of pay dirt. It was bought by Granby Mining Company right after the Civil War for $50 from the Government. They mined $9,000,000 worth of lead and zinc, and upon dissolution of that concern, sold out to American Smelting and Refining Company. This company kept the Circle mine going for years and took even more from it than its discoverer company.

Then individual operators got a hold of the land and divided it into small parcels, leases on half acre lots selling at prices ranging up to $50,000 bonus.

The Eagle Picher Company has started open pit mining with the latest type mill to sift the ore from the rocks, and they expect to take out millions of dollars worth of ore.

White House Gets a New Piano National Museum the Old One

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt has accepted a new piano for the White House and has dedicated it to "the advancement of music in every city, town and hamlet in the country."

The presentation ceremony was conducted beneath the sparkling chandeliers in the East Room of the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt acted as mistress of ceremonies.

The new piano, replacing an old gold one which has been used since 1903, was given by Steinway and Sons.

The President said the old piano would be sent to the National Museum, where it would be "one of the heirlooms of the National Government."

Calling attention to the legs of the new piano, carved in the shape of eagles, Mr. Roosevelt said he thought "art has improved since 1903."

"Art has at last caught up with ornithology," he said. "These eagles are eagles and the others (on the old piano) weren't."

One of the decorations on the piano case, raised in gold against the background of Honduras mahogany, depicted the Virginia Reel. This brought happiness, Mr. Roosevelt said, to "two people who specialize in the Virginia Reel—my wife and myself."

He said he considered it a tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt that the Virginia Reel had been made the central decoration of the piano.

"I am grateful," Mr. Roosevelt concluded, "for myself and for a great many future Presidents for this piano. I hope that future Presidents will see that it is used for the advancement of music."

In her talk, Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that the White House could not accept a piano without the consent of Gilmore D. Clarke, Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts. Mr. Clarke replied that he was proud to have participated in approving acceptance of the piano.

After the ceremony, Josef Hofmann, famous pianist, played several selections.

The piano is a full-sized concert grand. Its decorations depict, in addition to the Virginia Reel, the American Indian ceremonial dance, the New England barn dance, the Southern negro cake walk, and cowboy singing on the Western Plains.

The decorations are in gold leaf, and were executed by Dunbar Beck of New York. The eagle legs are carved from mahogany and covered with gold leaf. They were executed by Albert Stewart, New York Sculptor.

Eric Gugler, New York architect, drew the general design.

Free Press Is Vital to Democracy And Must Survive, President Says

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt asserts in a letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that a free press is primarily a responsibility of the newspapers.

The President, writing for the sixtieth anniversary section of the paper, also expressed the hope that freedom of the press to criticize the Administration would "ever prevail—throughout this Administration and throughout every Administration in all the years to come."

"It is not my purpose primarily to deliver a lecture on the ethics of journalism," wrote President Roosevelt. "But our newspapers are so essentially public institutions that they are subject to the closest scrutiny of their readers. Since it is the readers who make possible by their patronage the publication of all of our papers, perhaps the readers are entitled to be heard on the age-old question of a free press. . . .

"But more forcible than any criticism from without is the self-searching inquiry of those within editorial sanctums and the newspaper counting rooms as to what constitutes their obligation to the readers of American newspapers."

Expressing doubt that freedom of the press was endangered "from without," the President went on:

"I have always been firmly persuaded that our newspapers cannot be edited in the interest of the general public from the counting room. And I wish we could have a national symposium on that question, particularly in its relation to the freedom of the press. How many bogies are conjured up by invoking that greatly overworked phrase.

"I do not think that anyone would seriously argue that the freedom of the press to criticize the Administration in office has, in any manner, been curtailed since the spring of 1933. A casual reading of a representative digest would reveal the fallacy of allegations to the contrary. Praise be! And may that freedom ever prevail—throughout this Administration and throughout every Administration in all the years to come. . . .

"A free press is essential to us as a people and to the maintenance of our form of Government. That is an axiom from which no thoughtful person will dissent. On the other hand, however, our Government, Federal, state, and municipal, has rightfully and necessarily an interest in freedom of the news as well as in the preservation of a free press."

The President's letter was part of a section on the theme "Whither America?" which added an American chapter to a notable symposium on the "Drift of Civilization," published 10 years ago on the fiftieth anniversary of the Post-Dispatch.

Contributors to the section included James Truslow Adams, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Alvin Johnson, Sidney Hillman, Norman Thomas, Lewis Mumford, Frank R. McNinch, William Allen White, Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, Charles A. Beard, John L. Lewis, William Green, Arthur H. Compton, Dr. Hugh Cabot, Dr. Morris Fishbein, Thomas Hart Benton and Gerard Swope.

Wisconsin Claims Dairy Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The title of the nation's number one dairying state is being claimed by Wisconsin.

A report of the United States and Wisconsin crop reporting services, dairying officials say, shows that Wisconsin produces half of the cheese, 28 per cent of the condensary products, and 11 per cent of the butter made in the country.

Considered next in line for the title is New York, which is followed by Illinois and Indiana.

Railway freight experts estimate that if Wisconsin's production of all dairy products during the year were loaded into refrigerator cars, the string of cars would extend over the airplane distance from Madison to Knoxville, Tenn.

With a 9.3 per cent decline in its production during 1937, Wisconsin still made more than 324,336,000 pounds of cheese that year, the reports show. This is said to be 40.9 per cent of the national total.

Casein an important product in commercial uses, showed an increased production in Wisconsin of 59 per cent in 1937, officials say. Wisconsin contributed almost 37 per cent of the country's 1937 casein output, twice as much as any other State.

Minnesota and Iowa topped Wisconsin in butter production. Minnesota produced 276,491,000 pounds and Iowa 200,362,000 pounds to beat Wisconsin's 175,659,000 pounds. Then Michigan came next with 80,887,000 pounds.

Ice cream production spurted in 1937 also, the report indicates, with Wisconsin producing more than 9,000,000 gallons. Milwaukee was the ice cream capital of the State with a total of 3,613,000 gallons. The State showed an increase of 22 per cent over 1937.

Miami Beach Warmer Than Cairo or Rome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Figures compiled by the United States Weather Bureau show that Miami Beach in winter is 15 degrees warmer than Cairo, Egypt; 20 degrees warmer than Rome, and 11 degrees warmer than Naples, far down the Italian coast.

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Voters of San Diego to Rule On Merger of City and County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A proposal to merge the City and County of San Diego will be among proposals to be submitted to voters at the March 28 primary election, it was decided by the City Council recently. This action was taken by Councilmen to save the cost of a special election, which previously had been slated for Jan. 29.

A number of other propositions will be submitted to voters at the March primary including the following:

1. Ordinance banning firecrackers, held up by referendum months ago.
2. Withdrawal of 40 acres of park land to be deeded to the Federal Government for Naval Hospital expansion.
3. Withdrawal of 6½ acres of tide land to be deeded to the Government for destroyer base expansion.
4. Voting on bonds to refinance the City's contract for the purchase of the San Dieguito water system, including Hodges Dam, at an estimated interest saving of $850,000.
5. Authorization for the Harbor Department to purchase Crystal Pier as a recreational and fishing pier for $115,000.
6. Withdrawal of a tide-land plot adjacent to Civic Center as a site for a State building.
7. Withdrawal of a small parcel of land from Torrey Pines Park in order that the Government's lease to the agricultural experiment station site may be renewed.

Proposed consolidation of the City and County is being urged by the City and County Good Government league, of which Patrick J. O'Rourke is Chairman.

"I have been interested in this consolidation for five years, and will try and serve the public by educating it in the advantages which will accrue to the electorate through consolidation," Mr. O'Rourke said.

The Council also has scheduled three water propositions for the voters' consideration at the general election. These are:

1. Issuing of $1,975,000 bonds for construction of a dam at San Vicente, northeast of San Diego. It is hoped this amount can be matched by a Federal grant of $1,575,000. The dam would be 190 feet high, and would impound 75,000 acre feet of water.
2. Ratification of the All-American Canal contract to preserve the City's right to 100,000,000 gallons of water daily from the Colorado River.
3. Bonds for construction of a $250,000 Upas Street main extension.

Roper Advises Bible Reading For Moral Lift

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Universal Bible Sunday was celebrated in church services and radio broadcasts throughout the nation today. Speakers included Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper, Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale and Frank R. McNinch, Chairman of the Federal Communications commission.

"The Bible is still the best seller," Secretary Roper said in an address from Washington (CBS), "but in the face of present disturbing conditions throughout the world, we must conclude that earnest reading and application of its precepts are not keeping pace with the purchase of the book. . . . It is not mere emblems that we need or more Bibles to ornament the tables, but more active moral standards induced by the study of the Bible." Professor Phelps, speaking from New York (WOR), said:

"When I was a boy, every day in school began with a chapter in the Bible and the Lord's Prayer. There is nothing sectarian in that, to my mind." The Bible, he said, exerted a greater influence on English literature than all other forces together.

Mr. McNinch, speaking from Washington (NBC), noted that while we hear more about the persecution of Jews at the present time than of Protestants and Roman Catholics, both these groups have been attacked in Europe and have felt the blows of intolerance. "Those," said he, "who are now only measurably free from tyranny that would stifle conscience and deny free expression of faith, should not lay the flattering unction to their souls that the fury of the bigots will spend itself in destroying the Jews."

Testament Read Aloud

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 (AP)—Seventy-two members of the Baptist Temple read the New Testament yesterday from cover to cover in a 19-hour church service in observance of Universal Bible Sunday.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Pastor of the church, began the reading at 3 a. m. Members of the congregation continued in 15-minute relays. The reading was completed at 10:10 p. m.

Grant for Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The United States Housing Authority has made another grant of $1,250,000 for slum clearances and a low-cost housing project in Atlantic City, it was announced Dec. 10.

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First Step to Woman's Suffrage Taken in Wyoming 69 Years Ago

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 12 (AP)—Sixty-nine years ago today Wyoming granted suffrage to its women citizens and touched off the spark which brought enactment of the Nineteenth Amendment to the National Constitution 51 years later.

"We now expect at once quite an immigration of ladies to Wyoming. We say to them come on," wrote the editor of the Chayenne Leader on Dec. 10, 1869, after Territorial Governor J. A. Campbell had signed the Act which gave women equal rights with men in a territory which had a population of less than 9,000 persons.

It took but 14 days from the time the bill was introduced in the nine-man Territorial Council by W. H. Bright, Council President, to enact the epoch-making measure.

The final vote in the Council was 6 to 2, with one member absent. There was virtually no debate.

Contending that women were unsuited to participate in affairs of government, opponents of the bill in the House wasted little effort on debate and confined their activities to parliamentary moves intended to shelve the measure entirely or strip it of its intent and purpose.

They sought unsuccessfully to insert the words "all colored women and squaws," and substitute the word "ladies" for "women," and succeeded only in getting an amendment to the measure which raised the age limit from 18 to 21.

In this form, by a vote of 7 to 4, the House passed the measure and Governor Campbell signed it on Dec. 10.

The original act was so broad in its scope that women were granted the right to hold public office, and serve on petit and grand juries. The second territorial legislature, however, in 1871 modified the law to prohibit women from jury duty—a limitation which still exists.

The second territorial legislature, however, turned thumbs down on a move to repeal the law entirely.

The question of women's suffrage was not debated in the State again until 20 years later when the constitutional convention approved for submission to Congress an enabling bill with a women's suffrage clause. The convention declared itself in favor of rejecting statehood unless suffrage was permitted.

Nationwide suffrage for women did not become a reality, however, until 1920 when the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified after a persistent battle waged by advocates of women's rights.

Japanese Christians Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—With little time out for rest 400 young Japanese Christians recently spent three days of earnest discussion here at the ninth annual Northwest Young People's Christian Conference.

It is a serious matter with these second-generation young people to live up to the highest Christian idealism, facing, as they do, the conflicting ideologies, cultures, languages, and religions of two races, two nations, and the older generation of Japanese. Added to these complexities, they must face what all American youth have to meet, the skepticism of modern thinking.

That is all the more reason, Toru Sakahara, one active worker in the Conference, said after it was over, 'our Christianity must be more than mere catchwords, more than doctrinaire. It must develop in us a leadership that shall make our Christianity real and significant."

The Conference is one of the activities of the Northwest Young People's Christian Federation. Delegates were present from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and British Columbia, with visitors from California.

The purpose of the organization, as quoted by the Rev. S. Kato, a leader in the youth movement on the Pacific Coast, "is to unite spiritual forces, to strengthen local organizations, to cultivate Christian leadership, and to forward the realization of deeper, Christ-like living."

The Conference stressed the need of Christian leadership and "because giving helps us as much as the one who receives," a contribution was made toward establishing a fund for the education of youth in the Christian ministry. When asked if the Conference took up contemporaneous questions Mr. Sakahara replied that all discussions were in the field of Christian idealism. The young man is a junior at the University of Washington with a thought of becoming a Christian minister.

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War Department Aids Pennsylvania Projects

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, allotted $710,000 of Department funds Dec. 9 to expedite work on the Loyalhanna Creek and Conemaugh River flood-control reservoirs in Pennsylvania.

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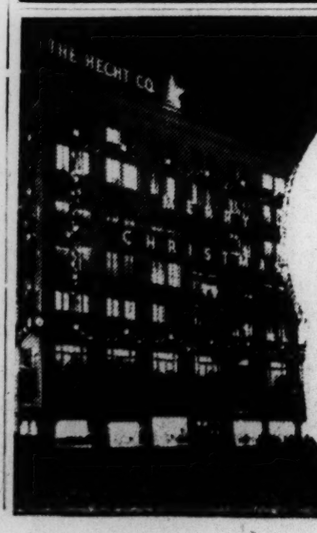

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It's All in the Family—This Illinois Farm

Wide World

The Family Farm Co-operative

These four sisters do all the housework. Left to right: Emilia, Frieda, Lizzie, and Hilda Bee. Bottom: Six of the seven Bee brothers, left to right: Emil, Xavier, Edward, Joe, Albert, and Charles. The seventh, George, was absent when the picture was taken.

New York Hears Pleas to Defend Minority Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Deeply deploring Germany's treatment of minorities, especially the Jews, speakers at a mass protest meeting called last night by Mayor La Guardia were united in urging, as Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace put it, that Americans must not allow their abhorrence of Nazi methods "to force us to act like Nazis."

Speakers at the Carnegie Hall meeting were the Mayor, who acted as chairman; Secretary Wallace; Senator Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island; William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany; Victor F. Ridder, publisher of the New Yorker Staatszeitung und Herald, German language newspaper here; Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, author, and Mgr. Fulton J. Sheen, of the (Roman) Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

While strongly decrying Nazi intolerance, speakers at the meeting, which filled and overflowed Carnegie Hall, emphasized that Americans must guard themselves against the forces of group hatred from any source.

Secretary Wallace characterized as "abhorrent," and "foreign," suppression of freedom of speech, the press and religion and attempts to impose on an unwilling world the assumed superiority of a particular culture, language, or race.

"We must take care," Secretary Wallace said, "that a confusion of tongues does not bring economic confusion out of which totalitarianism could easily be born; we must take care that along with these forms of freedom we preserve a workable government and an orderly social and economic system."

Senator Green made three proposals which he said the United States might well adopt.

"First, we shall protest, as Americans have always protested, against inhumanity.

"Second, we shall assist those who are oppressed for conscience.

"Third, we must strike at those who seek to create dissension and disunity among us by fostering distinctions that are un-American. There is no room in this free land for the differences that spring from different forms of religion."

Mr. Dodd came out strongly against the munitions makers for the rise of Hitler in Germany, declaring that the one hope for peace was a united front by the United States, England, France, and all other countries ready to co-operate in peace efforts.

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Seven Brothers, Four Sisters Run Co-operative Family Farm

LEBANON, Ill. (AP)—All for one, and one for all. That old axiom fits so well it could have been coined for the 11 Bees—one of the most unique farm families in the country. There are seven Bee boys and four Bee girls. None has ever married.

They live and work together on a 135-acre farm near here, where they have resided in their own humble way for 37 years. They farm an additional 200 rented acres.

The brothers, Charles, Albert, Joe, Emil, Edward, George, and Xavier, live in a two-room dormitory on the second floor of their two-story house. The sisters are Hilda, Lizzie, Frieda, and Emilia. Emil and Emilia are twins.

There is little evidence of planning on the Bee farm. No one particular Bee is superintendent or manager.

Joe is recognized as the best livestock man among them. Charlie, the oldest brother, does most of the carpentering. Emil is the machinist and electrician and all-around repair man.

The sisters go methodically at their household tasks. It is method rather than plan that they follow, although Lizzie, the eldest, exercises a sort of leadership around the house.

The women look after the 800 chickens and 30 turkeys. And the men agree these pay the food bill and sometimes a little more.

The sisters make all their own clothing and their brothers' shirts—they just completed a batch of 40.

The Bees pay little attention to the social life of the community, yet they are highly respected by their neighbors.

Now that winter is near they are taking it easy. They sleep mornings as late as 5:30 o'clock, take their time at the chores, and quit work at early dark. During plowing and harvesting time, however, they put in "a full day."

But whether it is the busy season or a slack time, none of the Bees is charged with the duty of rising first in the morning and calling the others. They rise and face the day as they work through the day—by habits of agreement that are not dependent upon direction.

The Bee farm is truly a farm co-operative. They have everything in common.

All the farm income goes into a common purse. No accounts are kept. Any member of the family who needs or wants something goes to the family cash box and takes out what is required. They despise credit and time-payment systems. They have a bank account, against which any brother or sister can check.

The only exceptions to the common fund are wages earned by any of the brothers on outside work. Each one keeps that for himself and does what he pleases with it. Three have bought private automobiles—the others depend upon the single family machine.

When it comes to politics, the Bees are Republicans, but they take little interest in politics.

This sometimes causes the local politicians to fret—because their 11 votes are the balance of power in the Choctaw School District.

When asked why none of them ever married they just smile and say: "It suits us this way. Why change it and take a chance."

Britons Opposing Stag-Hunting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—So strong has grown the opposition to stag hunting in Britain that it is now being confidently asserted that the end of the 'sport' is in sight.

Effective opposition has been strengthened following an incident at the holiday resort of St. Audries Bay, Somerset, when a cornered stag jumped over the sheer 100-foot cliff. Four hounds, on the stag's heels went over the cliff as well.

This incident received nation-wide publicity, and local residents of the resort have noted the powerful effect it has had upon visitors and would-be visitors.

As a result of the incident the "Come to Somerset Association" has protested to the Hunt concerned, and has promised to support the anti-stag-hunting bill which the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is promoting.

Associated with the Society in backing this Bill is the League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports which has a list of 50 members of Parliament who are active supporters of the Bill and who are each prepared to introduce it should any one of them be successful in the private members' Ballot for Parliamentary time.

In this way it is confidently hoped that the Bill will be brought to the notice of the House at an early date. It has already been introduced once, but got no further than its first reading before the close of the session eight years ago. Since then the public has seemed too apathetic to make its reintroduction worthwhile.

The League wishes to introduce a clause in the Bill to the effect that no deer shall be shot with anything but a rifle, anyone shooting them with a shotgun to be subjected to a heavy penalty; and that the deer of the West Country shall be placed under the control of a responsible authority which would be authorized to employ game wardens.

Such a clause is considered necessary because stag-hunting is in a bad way, from the hunters' point of view, and the hunts are quite unable to keep the herds down. Stags do considerable damage to farm crops, and the local farmers would shoot them, states the League, were it not for the fact that huntsmen pay farmers several thousand pounds a year "compensation" for the damage hunting does to property. As it is, more and more farmers are peppering the deer with shotguns, to frighten them off property without killing them.

Stag hunting is being subsidized by wealthy patrons of the "sport." Last year the Devon and Somerset Hunt was "in the red" to an extent of more than £1,500. The smaller Quantock Hunt spent £1,071 in hunting only 54 deer.

Public opinion against stag hunting has been strengthened anew by the St. Autries' Bay incident and the publicity and propaganda which followed.

"This opposition is now so strong," Mr. J. C. Sharp, Secretary of the League declared, "that I can confidently assert that the unfortunate incident has sealed the fate of the 'sport' of stag hunting."

Ultimate Ruin Is Seen for States Where Force Supplants Morality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—It is scientific fact that no State can long endure whose leaders substitute force or expedience for moral qualities, Sir Richard Gregory, retiring editor of Nature, the British Weekly Journal of Research, declared last week, delivering the fifth Elihu Root Lecture of the Carnegie Institution. The address followed dedication of the Institution's new auditorium.

Sir Richard is widely known abroad and among American men of research as one who can write and talk about natural scientific matters in simple, graphic manner, coming directly to the point when the occasion demands.

"The virtues which should be prized most today if civilization is to mean the evolution of social ethics to a noble plane," he said, "is regard for spiritual values, love of truth and beauty, righteousness, care for the suffering, sympathy with the oppressed, and belief in the brotherhood of man.

"Any nation of people which separates itself from the rest of the world in the name of race or religion, and cultivates ideals of conquest by force in order to assert its claims, is reverting to the law of the jungle and retarding the higher evolution of mankind.

"The view that the sole function of science is the discovery and study of natural facts and principles without regard to the social implications of the knowledge gained can no longer be maintained. It is being widely recognized that science cannot be divorced from ethics or rightly absolve itself from the human responsibilites in the application of its discoveries to destructive purposes in war or economic disturbances in times of peace.

"It must be the duty of scientific men to assist in the establishment of a national harmonious social order out of the welter of human conflict into which the world has been thrown through misuse of the rich gifts with which they have endowed the human race.

New Film Makes It Possible to See Into the Center of the Milky Way

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 10 (AP)—Photographic film sensitive to red light is lifting the veil on what lies in the center of the Milky Way Galaxy, the nuge star system of which the earth is a minute part.

"It discloses that stars are so thick in the nucleus of the galaxy," Dr. Walter Baade, astronomer of the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory, said, "that a dime held 35 inches from the eye would cover 800,000 of them."

Astronomers picture the galaxy as shaped like a thin watch, with the sun and its planets well out from the center. They have evidence that it is like the spiral nebulae, and, if observed from one of these other star systems far out in space, would show outlines resembling a watch spring or a spinning pinwheel.

They are interested in finding "what makes it tick," but dust clouds in the region of the Milky Way have obscured the nucleus or center of the galaxy. This recently developed red-sensitive film is enabling them to penetrate the dust clouds.

Using this film, a filter to take out the blue light, and the 18-inch Schmidt telescope at Mount Palomar Observatory, Dr. Baade found a galactic or gaseous nebula rivaling in size the Orion Nebula, the largest known. In ordinary pictures, only one or two tiny wisps of it were visible.

"The sun offers a good illustration of what this film does," said Dr. Baade. "When we look at the sun at noon its light passes through a minimum of the earth's atmosphere and the light is what we term blue. But at sunset the sun shines through much more of the dust-laden atmosphere and most of the light which reaches us is red.

"This red-sensitive film catches more of the red light that we see and some that is invisible to the human eye. The manufacturing companies are now at work on an infra-red-sensitive film and when its efficiency reaches that of the red, then we'll really be able to 'see' places with telescopes.

"Red and infra-red-sensitive film are used almost altogether now in air photography to penetrate haze and dust near the earth."

But when the dust veils are lifted or nearly so, Dr. Baade fears astronomers may never be able to see what lies on the other side of the galaxy because the stars are so thick in its center.

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My New House

I HAVE just been telling Optimus about the new house that I am building. He is not excited over it, because he knows that the house exists only in my imagination, and he is quite used to my habit of establishing residence in every town that takes my fancy. With a tolerance that approaches indifference, he has listened to my descriptions of dream houses that I have put up on a dozen hilltops. It is simply my form of adventure, he understands, just as another woman we know travels the world over by way of a map. She, too, elicits from her husband nothing more emotional than "So?" when she tells him that she is going to Yucatan tomorrow and that her boat leaves at 5:45 in the afternoon.

Thus Optimus, hearing about my latest house, props his newspaper against the water bottle and goes on absorbing the information of the printed word. Meanwhile I am telling him.

* * *

THIS TIME, SAY I, the house is going to be a real achievement. It will be nothing less than a transplanted ancestral relic—a one-hundred-and-eighty-year-old farmhouse taken up from its original foundation, beam by beam, joists and clapboards, doors and windows and huge chimney, and set down in another state, on a piece of land that I can just glimpse from the south windows of the house in which we are now living.

As precedent for such a shifting of brick and timber, I remind Optimus—though he pays no attention—of the McIntire rooms and other portions of old houses taken apart and set up again in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, of similar translocations accomplished for the Metropolitan Museum; of various journeyings of buildings at the behest of Mr. Henry Ford; and, to cap my argument with a grand flourish, of Isabella Stewart Gardner's Fenway Court in Boston, made, in large part, of old Gothic stonework from Italy.

"At any rate, we actually *know* about the Rose Terry Cooke house," I added while he went on reading the latest word from Europe. "Cooke house," he seemed to murmur. "Rose Terry Cooke house," I repeated, "that used to stand on North Main Street in my old home town, and now overlooks one of the loveliest lakes in the next township." He came back from Europe long enough to say: "Only ten miles," and I acknowledged his point. It is true that the Cooke house traveled only that distance to reach its present location. "But then," I added triumphantly, "what about Mrs. Gardner's palace? I'm not planning a trans-Atlantic portage."

* * *

THE ARGUMENT DID not interest him and I unfolded the details of my plan practically to empty air.

The old homestead was built in 1756 by an ancestor who twenty years later left the house, in company with his eldest son to help George Washington keep the British out of New York. He and General Washington failed, and my ancestor did not return, but his son did, and carried on the line which lived in the house until my own childhood. Since then I have not seen the inside of it, but know that outwardly its essential lines are unchanged.

Now if I had that house here—we will skip the engineering details of moving it—I could put it on the lot at the very end of a way that cuts into a pleasant grove of oaks and birches. The land at the rear drops abruptly to a main highway half a mile distant, and the view is one of massy trees, blue water, and away beyond, against an eastern sky, the towers of a city. There would be space enough to give my house a measure of seclusion. Trees would shade it as of old, though not the same kind of trees, and I could have the wonted lilacs at the windows of the downstairs bedroom and, in time, perhaps an apple tree by the wagon house, which would not be a garage; but never, I suppose, a great black-heart cherry tree by the kitchen door or a Golden Sweet by the side fence.

* * *

THE HOUSE WOULD stand as it does now with its end to the road and its front door facing the west. That is not perfect, because it gives Great-Grandmother's sunken garden, at the rear door of the summer kitchen, a north-eastern exposure. However, the garden snuggles warm in the sheltered angle made by the ell and the main part of the house. In Great-Grandmother's time it held artichokes, rhubarb, horse-radish, gooseberries, and two or three pear trees; but, with a hop-vine against the foundations of the house and an herb-garden in front, it could become a sweet and restful spot.

The front door of the house opens directly into a large square living-room—formerly the parlor—with a fireplace and beside it a cupboard, its curved interior painted robin's-egg blue. To the right of the fireplace there is a door into a little bedroom where Great-Grandmother used to put her guests of honor because of the grateful warmth from the huge chimney. On the left the living-room will open into what used to be the winter kitchen, the largest room of all, where in cold winter the life of the household centered. I have debated with myself about that room. It should be the family dining-room, but it is so large that Optimus and I would have to communicate by telephone. We could partition off one end of it for a breakfast room and still have space enough left for Thanksgiving gatherings; and yet I like the room as it is. It has a great fireplace and a brick oven, and its wainscoting is of wide pine boards, laid horizontally. Its two east windows I have always seen filled with red geraniums, and the south window in what will be the breakfast room if I make one—no, I think I won't—was always a conservatory in winter. At the back of the room a passage leads to the warm little kitchen bedroom, usually appropriated by the father and mother of the family because it was they who had to get up on dark winter mornings to set the household going. Beyond that is another larger bedroom. Some reorganizing of space will give a library for Optimus and a bathroom. When I tell him about his library, he looks up from his paper long enough to make sure that there is going to be a fireplace in the room.

* * *

BEYOND THE WINTER kitchen is a summer kitchen, which, for all I can see, will serve perfectly for year-round use. It has a buttery, just as the winter kitchen, alias dining-room, has a pantry. Etymologically speaking, a buttery is a place for provisions that come in bottles, from the Old French *boterie*, and a pantry is a place for bread, from the Latin *panis*, bread, but in my house the pantry will hold dishes and the buttery food supplies.

The stairs go up from my future dining-room. It will be inconvenient, but I doubt if I can do anything about it. At the head of the stairs is a large unfinished room that was the special happy hunting-ground of my childhood. It has possibilities for a recreation place, but must give some of its space to another bathroom. From it open two bedrooms, a low store-room over the summer kitchen, and another short flight of stairs gives access to what was always known in the family as the garret, but seems to me more appropriately called the attic—namely the low story above the cornice, as in Attic buildings.

* * *

THE HOUSE, WITH its shed or garage leading from the summer kitchen, will be painted white, and the blinds will be green because they always have been of that color, though I admit I should like them dark red.

"The little dooryard is going to have a white picket fence," I ran on, "but don't you think the rest of the lawn and garden would better be left to merge with our neighbors' domains?"

Optimus pushed his paper back and said something about the incongruity of a farm-house on a suburban street. "Not that it matters, though," he added. "It's just one of your houses!"

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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A SKETCH OF COLONEL HOPE: *By George Romney*

ROMNEY painted his pictures over one hundred years ago, but they still glow with the freshness of beautiful color. His portraits of the men and women of his day show a natural simplicity, a serene and well-bred composure. There is none of the modern striving for exaggerated effect, for unusual moods. The spectator feels confident that he sees a lifelike portrait of the sitter. So popular was Romney in the heyday of his fame that his diaries record nine thousand sittings in less than twenty years. In these diaries he keeps a record of his work, setting down the hour, day, month, and year of his appointments. So that we know that in 1795 on Wednesday, September 21, at eleven o'clock, Romney began his first pencil sketch of Colonel Hope.

The painter was then over sixty years old, and believed that his powers were declining. He speaks disparagingly of his pencil sketches as "the trifling part, the shabby part" of his profession. This, however, is not the impression his work gives, and his biographers and experts declare that his last pictures show no diminution of his genius. Certainly there is his accustomed vigor in this sketch. The Colonel looks full of purpose; some object of interest absorbs him. He seems capable of swift decision and quick movement. This, we feel, is a striking likeness of an officer of 1795. Colonel Hope was one of three brothers, all of whom were in the army, the eldest becoming the Earl of Hopetoun.

In his letters to friends, Romney writes of large pictures he hopes to achieve. His sketch-books teem with such designs. These pictures were never painted, but we are grateful for what he has left us; notably the many portraits of Lady Hamilton's pensive beauty, and the charm and grace of other sitters to this painter of fame.

Lavender Man

HERE where each window's glowing
And shops invite the eye,
He watched the pavement flowing
And wondered who would buy.

The dusty tray he lifted
Had little trade to boast,
Yet through his fingers sifted
More wealth than comes to most.

Sweetness the years have nourished
Of linen laid away,
Of parlor keepsakes cherished
And Grandmamma's sachet!

A garden prim and shady,
A cupboard in the hall;
A slim and lustrous lady
Who twirled a parasol!

Here in the noonday clatter,
The traffic's grind and din,
I knew how much might matter
Those pennies he took in.

No coin was ever minted
Could buy the thing I bought—
His gentle smile half hinted
That he had read my thought!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

The Armor of Meekness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Jesus taught, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth" (Matthew 5:5), he gave the world a workable rule, which—although some deem it too transcendental for practical purposes—may be proved by every sincere Christian today.

We occasionally hear the glib phrase, "meek as Moses," uttered with disdain or ridicule by those who are unacquainted with the meaning of meekness, and the far-reaching benefits of its consistent exercise. It is recorded of Moses that he "was very meek, above all the men which were upon the face of the earth" (Numbers 12:3). But does anyone who reads of Moses' achievements, the miracles worked by his understanding of spiritual law, believe that meekness such as his is something to be lightly esteemed? On the contrary, those who intelligently acquaint themselves with the consecrated efforts of the great Hebrew leader and exponent of righteousness, long to emulate his example.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, speaking from the depths of her own wide experience, writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 19), "Meekness is the armor of a Christian, his shield and his buckler." One who strives to "inherit the earth" through the practical exercise of meekness, will find it adequate armor, and he will inspire and aid others as he progresses Christward. Earnest study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, and the application of its teachings to the problems of daily living, has healed multitudes of disease, and restored many to useful, normal lives. It has accomplished this by revealing the power and glory inherent in spiritual man, the image and likeness of Spirit, God.

Meekness is a healing agent, as Mrs. Eddy reminds us in the textbook, where she says (p. 445), "Teach the meekness and might of life 'hid with Christ in God,' and there will be no desire for other healing methods." The student of divine Science learns to take God at His word, accept His promises, and admit His all-power. Strength, courage, dignity, born of the knowledge of spiritual sonship, successfully withstand the vociferous suggestions of material sense. Spiritual thoughts, destroying and annulling the false suggestions of hate, resentment, sullenness, self-pity, self-love, allay fear and are an adequate armor.

Meekness walks hand in hand with love and purity. What a shield against evil's blusterings is this combination of spiritual qualities! One who expresses spiritual love dwells in harmony, and is conscious of unswerving control and right decision. Purity, undefiled, untainted with wrong beliefs, is aware of its unity with Truth. And "the meekness and might of life 'hid with Christ in God,'" is confident, eager to forgive, gentle, humble, merciful, for it knows only divine qualities.

Did not Jesus prove the strength of meekness when he prayed (Luke 23:34), "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do"? Anyone who has tried it, knows that more strength is required wholeheartedly to forgive than weakly to retaliate. To rise above a wrong, seeing as real only the perfect idea of God that cannot commit wrong, requires strength from on high, love that is at one with Love, God, and purity of purpose that serenely refuses to admit belief in evil.

God regulates and controls His universe, and he who is truly meek recognizes and conforms to His government. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 62), "The divine Mind which forms the bud and blossom, will care for the human body, even as it clothes the lily; but let no mortal interfere with God's government by thrusting in the laws of erring, human concepts." Might, dominion, authority, love, are natural to the real man, and he eternally possesses and expresses them by reflection.

Any struggle we may seem to have is traceable to the human clinging to traditions, laws, and "erring, human concepts." Willingness to discard theological, medical, and material theories opens the way for us to trust to the care of the divine Mind with childlike simplicity, faith, and joy. The all-knowing Mind is ever present and never fails us.

One who keeps his thoughts, expressions, and actions modest, has inner strength, and is free from cowardice or weakness, for self-control knows no timidity and is closely allied with meekness. Faith in invincible right has superior vision, lifting thought above mediocrity and uniting consciousness to supreme power. Serene silence, a reassuring smile, a positive word, convey strength. Sincere, silent prayer is essential, and it is allied to generous industry. Timid excuses are inadmissible; and quiet, loving resolution is more potent than braggadocio.

He is blessed whose "life is hid with Christ in God" (Colossians 3:3), for of the Christ which he manifested Jesus said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." This life, as the Master proved, is alive with certainty, pulsating power, progress, fruition. Meekness is God-bestowed, precious, sweet-tempered, morally secure. It frees thought of that which is abject, mean, despicable, degraded. The might that accompanies true meekness indicates the measure of our Christianity. This quality is neither quiescent or inert, but positive and alert. It inherits the earth, for therein lies promised freedom from the flesh and material restrictions. He who carries the shield and buckler of meekness, wears an effectual armor, and rejoices in the eternal inheritance of good.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

A Szelídség Páncélja

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MIKOR Jézus azt tanította, hogy „Boldogok a szelídek: mert ők örökségül bírják a földet" (Máté 5:5), avval a világnak egy olyan praktikus szabályt adott, melyet —habár vannak, akik gyakorlati szempontból túl magasba-szárnyalónak vélik—ma a Krisztus minden őszinte követője bebizonyíthat.

„Szelíd mint Mózes," mondják néha megvetően és gúnyolódva azok, akik nem értik a szelídségnek igazi jelentőségét és állhatatos gyakorlásának messzeható áldásait. Meg van írva Mózesről, hogy „igen szelíd vala, minden embernél inkább, a kik e föld színén vannak" (Mózes IV, 12:3). De van-e olyan ember, aki olvasott Mózes nagy tetteiről és azon csodákról, melyeket a szellemi törvények tudásával vitt végbe, és aki azt hiszi, hogy az olyan szelídség, mint a Mózesé, értéktelen, vagy jelentéktelen dolog? Ellenkezőleg, akik intelligensen megismerkednek a héberek nagy vezérének, az egyenesleikűség hirdetőjének felszentelt munkájával, azok a példáját óhajtják követni.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) Felfedezője és Alapítója, Mary Baker Eddy, bő tapasztalatainak mélyéből beszélve ezt írja "Message to The Mother Church for 1902" (Üzenet Az Anya Egyházhoz 1902-re) című művében (19-ik oldal): „A szelídség a keresztyen páncélja, pajzsa és óve." Aki a szelídség praktikus használatával igyekezik „a földet örökségül kapni," hathatós páncélnak fogja azt találni és a Krisztus felé való haladásával képes lesz másokat is lelkesíteni és segíteni. A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvének, Mrs. Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című művének komoly tanulmányozása és tanításainak a mindennapi élet problémáiban való alkalmazása számtalan betegséget gyógyított már meg és sok embernek adta vissza hasznos és normális életét. Ezt pedig az által hozta végbe, hogy feltárta a szellemi embernek, a Szellem, az Isten képmásának és hasonlatosságának veleszületett hatalmát és dicsőségét.

A szelídség gyógyító elem; erre Mrs. Eddy emlékeztet a tankönyvében, ahol ezt mondja (445-ik oldal): „Tanítsd annak az életnek, mely el van rejtve együtt a Krisztussal az Istenben, a szelídségét és a hatalmát, és akkor nem lesz más gyógymódok utáni vágyódás." Az isteni Tudomány tanulója megtanulja, hogy bízhat Isten szavában, elfogadhatja az ígéreteit és elismerheti az Ő mindenhatóságát. Az erő, bátorság és méltóság, mely a szellemi fiúság tudatából származik, sikeresen ellent tud állni az anyagi gondolkozás lármás szuggesztióinak. Azon szellemi gondolatok, melyek elpusztítják és semlegessé teszik a gyűlölet, neheztelés, mogorvaság, önsajnálat és önszeretet hamis sugalmazásait, enyhítik a félelmet is és így megfelelően erős páncélnak bizonyúlnak.

A szelídség szeretettel és patyolattiszta gondolkozással jár együtt. Milyen biztos védelmet nyujt a szellemi tulajdonságok ezen kombinációja a gonosz hetvenkedései ellen! Aki szellemi szeretetet fejez ki, az harmóniában él és tudatos higgadtsággal és döntési képességgel rendelkezik. A szeplőtlen, a hamis hiedelmektől mentes tisztaság tudatosan egy az Igazsággal. És a „Krisztussal együtt, az Istenben elrejtett Élet'-nek szelídsége és hatalma" bizalommal eltelt, készséggel megbocsátó, gyenged, alázatos és könyörületes szelídség és hatalom, mert csak isteni tulajdonságokat ismer.

Nem bizonyította be Jézus a szelídség erejét mikor így imádkozott (Lukács 23:24): „Atyám! bocsásd meg nékik; mert nem tudják mit cselekesznek"? Aki már megpróbálta, az tudja, hogy több erő kell a teljes szívből jövő megbocsátáshoz, mint a boszuállás gyöngeségéhez. Hogy egy igazságtalanságon felülemelkedhessünk, az által, hogy csak Istennek tökéletes eszmejét, mely nem tud rosszat tenni, lássuk valódinak, ahhoz a magasból jövő erő kell, a Szeretettel, az Istennel egyességben lévő szeretet, és tiszta szándék, mely nyugodtan elutasít minden gonoszba vetett hiedelmet.

Isten szabályozza és kormányozza az Ő világegyetemét és az igazán szelíd ember felismeri az Ő kormányzatát és alkalmazkodik hozzá. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja (Tudomány és Egészség, 62-ik oldal): „Az isteni Elme, ami alakot ad a bimbónak és a virágnak, fog az emberi testről is gondoskodni, mint ahogy a liliomot is ruházza; de ne avatkozzék be egy halandó sem Isten kormányzásába a tévedő, emberi fogalmak törvényeinek beerőszakolásával." Hatalom, uralom, tekintély, szeretet, az igazi ember természetes tulajdonai; ő ezeket visszatükrözés által örökké bírja és örökké kifejezi.

Minden küzdelem, melyben látszólag részünk van, a hagyományok, törvények és a „tévedő emberi fogalmak"-hoz való emberi ragaszkodáshoz vezethető vissza. Ha hajlandók vagyunk a teológiai, orvosi és anyagi teóriákat elhagyni ez a hajlandóság képessé tesz minket arra, hogy gyermeki egyszerüséggel, hittel és örömmel bízzunk az isteni Elme gondosságában. A mindenható Elme örökké jelen van és sohasem fogunk benne csalódni.

Akinek szerény a gondolkozása, a beszédje és a modora, annak benső ereje van és sem gyáva sem gyönge, mert az önfegyelem nem ismer félénkséget és közeli rokona a szelídségnek. A legyőzhetetlen igazságba vetett hitnek messzelátó képessége van, mely kiemeli a gondolkozást a közepességből és az öntudatot a legfensőbb hatalommal egyesíti. A nyugodt hallgatás, egy biztató mosoly, egy határozott szó, erőről tanuskodik. Az őszinte, csendes ima nagyon fontos; bőkezü tevékenységgel van szövetségben. Féleink kifogások soha el nem fogadhatók, és a nyugodt, szeretetteljes elszántság többet ér mint a hencegés.

Áldott az az ember, akinek élete „el van rejtve együtt a Krisztussal az Istenben" (Kol 3:3), mert Jézus ezt mondta a Krisztusról, amit ő bizonyított be: „Én és az Atya egy vagyunk" (János 10:30). Ez az élet, ahogy azt a Mester bebizonyította, biztonsággal, lüktető erővel, haladással, az eredményesség jutalmaival van eltelve. A szelídség Isten adománya, drága, jó indulatú, erkölcsileg helyes. A szelídség megszabadítja a gondolkozást mindattól ami alávaló, gonosz, megvetésre méltó, lealacsonyító. A hatalom, mely az igazi szelídséggel jár, az igazi keresztyéni voltunknak a mértéke. E tulajdonság se tétlen, se lusta, hanem határozott és éber. Örökségbe kapja a földet, mert magába foglalja a test és az anyag korlátozottsága alóli megigért felszabadulást. Aki a szelídség pajzsát és övét viseli, hathatós páncélba van öltözve és a jó örökkévaló örökségében örvendezik.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. kiló felvilágosítást.

On Engaging a Receptionist

THE other day I dropped in to see a friend, and found him sitting in a shower of paper.

"Look at this," he said, waving his arm round it with a groan.

"What's it all about?" I asked him.

"I advertised for a receptionist, and I've had seven hundred replies."

I laughed. He had six letters in his hand, about sixteen on his knee, about sixty-six on the desk in front of him, and the rest, unopened, graded according to size of envelope, in the background.

"Cheer up," I told him. "You can't read them all or see them all. You'll have to sort out the first half-dozen that look promising and forbid yourself to open the rest. Even so, I expect you'll choose the wrong one."

"I expect so. What riles me is that, by raising a finger, I can get seven hundred women to open the door for me; but I can't get a woman to put in a stitch in the workroom for me for love or money."

"Figuratively, you mean?"

"Actually, I mean. In figures."

My friend makes uniforms. He appears to conduct a not uninteresting business in an enlightened way. His business is concerned with clothes, therefore it is basic and safe. And it offers good hope of advancement. But none of this apparently has any appeal.

Receptionism—strange art, strange word strange vision! Receptionism is, I suppose, a kind of appearance on the stage, in the limelight, while the ordinary worker conducts her business off, behind the scenes. The receptionist is continually making exquisite contacts, perfect exits and entrances, saying Sir or Madam; while the worker has contact with her dumb materials only, and it does not matter what kind of exits or entrances she makes. The worker has to learn her work slowly, by the sweat of her brow; she has to master the characteristics of corduroy or of cloth. The receptionist, once she has become a receptionist, has nothing more to learn. Receptionism is the golden road, *par excellence*.

Here the commentator enters, to draw the moral or whatever he pleases. But it is the figures themselves that are fascinating—

Receptionists, 700.
Girls in the workroom, 0.

A. H.

Chinese Wind-Bells

LATE afternoon sets trees
To swinging shadows
In slow arcs across the grass
And makes the wind-bells clash
In delicate disorder.
Now the face of quiet is stung by sound
That splinters on a single breath,
And brittle rainbows shatter on the floor.

E. E. L.

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Swedish King Hands Mrs. Buck Nobel Prize for Literature

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12 (AP)—In a brilliant ceremony in the flower-decked Great Hall of the Stockholm Concert House, Mrs. Pearl Buck American writer, formally received from King Gustaf of Sweden the 1938 Nobel Prize for Literature.

Nine members of the Swedish Royal Family, the entire Diplomatic Corps and outstanding representatives of Sweden's cultural and scientific bodies looked on Dec. 10 as the Monarch handed Mrs. Buck a parchment certificate bound in tooled leather the Nobel Medal and a check for an amount equivalent to about $37,975.

Mrs. Buck, who wore a gold lamé gown reaching to the floor made the customary low curtsy to the King as she received the prize. Then she retired to her place in the balcony.

Before the presentation of the literature award, which was greeted by a roar of cheers, Dr. Per Hallström, Chairman of the Nobel Literature Committee, delivered an oration in praise of Mrs. Buck's work. He especially lauded "The Good Earth"—a best seller which had won the American Pulitzer Prize in 1932—"Fighting Angel," and "The Exile."

Award of the prize to Mrs. Buck was announced Nov. 10.

After the presentation ceremony Mrs. Buck attended a banquet in honor of the Nobel Prize Winners in the Golden Hall of the Stockholm Town Hall.

Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, who represented the King, escorted her to the banquet table and afterward they opened the traditional ball in the Blue Hall, dancing to Strauss' "Blue Danube Waltz."

Earlier in the day in Oslo, Judge Michael Hansson of the Nansen International Office for Refugees, an arm of the League of Nations, accepted the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of the Nansen Office.

Not a 'Pot-Boiler'

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Pearl S. Buck would like to make it clear she never called "The Good Earth" a "pot-boiler."

Mrs. Buck probably would not bother about the matter if it were not obvious that "The Good Earth," which represents in the public mind her best book, had much to do with the Nobel Award going to her.

It is a misapprehension, she declares, which grew out of a statement she made a long while ago—that she deliberately wrote "The Good Earth" for money.

"The circumstances were these," she explained:

"I had sold one small book, "East Wind: West Wind," which I wrote while crossing the Pacific in 1925, although it was not published until 1930.

"After that I wrote another novel which was destroyed when the Nationalist forces entered Nanking.

"There came a time when I desperately needed money. I thought I might be able to write a book that would help. So I borrowed a 'stake' and set to work.

"'The Good Earth' was the result.

"It was written for money, but it certainly was the best I could do, and was no pot-boiler in the sense the term usually is understood."

New York Pay Rolls Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12—A 6 percent drop in employment and pay rolls in New York for November, as compared with the same month last year, was reported by Miss Frieda S. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, today. She characterized this as "more than usual" decline, charging it to enforcement of the Wages and Hours Law and Election Day and Armistice Day observance, with the consequent loss of working hours.

"The usual changes, as measured by the average movements from October to November over the last 24 years, were reductions of 0.7 percent for employment and 1.3 per cent for wage payments," Miss Miller said.

Net employment increases in pulp and paper, metals and machinery, stone, clay, and glass, printing and paper goods, and textiles were offset by reductions in clothing and millinery, wood manufacturers, food, tobacco, fur, leather, and rubber goods groups. The chemical, oil, and paint industry reported little net change in forces.

Coincidentally, the Division of Placement and Unemployment of the State Labor Department, whose delays in settlement of unemployment insurance claims were made a 1938 Republican campaign issue, reported that payments still were far behind. Thus, of 58,109 persons whose eligibility was certified last month, only 32 per cent received their checks on time, with 55 per cent of the first payments one to nine weeks overdue and 13 per cent more than nine weeks late.

Milton O. Loyson, newly-appointed Executive Director of the Division, has started a reorganization of the system which he hopes will put payments on a current basis for the first time since the insurance plan was inaugurated 11 months ago. This will effect 230,000 applications for benefits from persons who have become unemployed twice this year.

Mr. Loyson attributes the tie-up to the "inadequacy of records" and stated that the 1,250,000 individual record cards on file in the Bureau of Insurance Control now had been divided into five groups to speed rectification, he voiced confidence that a reduction in the backlog of accumulated claims would be noticeable within two weeks.

Unemployment insurance checks were distributed to 200,000 jobless workers during November in the total amount of $4,502,669, bringing total disbursement for the year to $83,491,394. As a result of pay roll taxes in 1936 and 1937, the unemployment insurance reserve stood at $103,060,647 on Jan. 29, 1938, the day the first benefit checks were issued

Flags of Two Nations Wave as One

Bellingham Herald

U. S. and Canadian Children Exchanging Flags Across Border

6,000 Children Trade Flags at Frontier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — When 6,000 children of World War veterans exchanged flags across the Canadian border on Armistice Day it was a graphic symbolization of the exchange of friendly and social amenities which is going on throughout the year across the same border. Badminton, Boxing, DeMolay, Rotary, the Fourth of July and Queen Victoria's Birthday are all "excuses" for visiting back and forth.

None of these, however, was ever more vivacious than the Armistice Day ceremony this year with the color of the flags on either side of the greensward border, with the white Peace Arch in the background inscribed with the words, "Children of a Common Mother," and with the red uniforms of the Mounties to add zest.

In this City and in the Canadian cities and towns there is only an imaginary border line. On Dominion Day the City is decorated with Canadian flags and the occasion means an influx of visitors from Canada. Thanksgiving is a day when Americans cars go scooting across the Border into Canada and Fourth of July is virtually a joint holiday. The San Juan Islands and Birch Bay provide summer holidays for Canadians while Americans go camping along the Cariboo Trail.

President Backs WPA Transfers to Dole

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—A "serious question of federal policy," President Roosevelt says, is involved in the recent decision to take WPA jobs away from persons over 65 and mothers with dependent children, supposedly eligible for social security grants.

The question is "shall able-bodied persons who want to work but cannot find private jobs be taken off the Government work rolls and put on a 'dole' provided for them under another federal agency?"

Though the transfer question has been hanging fire for some time, it has only become acute now that a sharp reduction in WPA rolls is necessitated by dwindling funds.

In answer to a protest from Gov A. Harry Moore of New Jersey, President Roosevelt explains the Administration's position thus:

"It is assumed that Congress in enacting the Social Security Act intended to make provisions of a comparatively permanent nature for persons whose need is primarily due to causes other than unemployment. Under the circumstances, the Works Progress Administration feels that their first responsibility, especially in view of the fact that the number of persons whom they can employ is limited, must necessarily be toward those unemployed persons who cannot qualify for assistance under other federal programs.

"Moreover, since the public assistance features of the Social Security Act involves the states' assuming the primary responsibility for assistance to mothers of dependent children and to aged persons, both through the enactment of appropriate legislation and the appropriation of state funds, there is a serious question as to whether the Works Progress Administration would not delay the assumption of this long-time responsibility by the states if they continue to employ such persons on the federal works program."

The case of a 73-year-old draftsman, a university graduate, who received a WPA discharge slip with the notation "Entitled to assistance from some other agency," the day before his rent was due, was cited by Governor Moore.

"This procedure of arbitrarily dropping these people just because they are 65 is unjustifiable," he told the President. "It is not consistent with your own or my own views of what is fair play or humanitarian treatment.

"Following this line we would have to scrap such splendid, able and helpful men as Jack Garner, Corde" Hull, Hiram Johnson, Justice Hughes, Carter Glass and a host of others whom we could ill afford to take from active service. I am sure you will agree with me that there are vast numbers of men and women, in the lower brackets who are equally capable in their respective spheres and just as anxious and equally entitled to live the more abundant life."

Governor Moore pointed out that most state laws do not provide that aid to dependent children shall be paid to mothers. Even if laws were modified, he said, the Federal Government does not match local funds for this purpose.

He advocated dropping persons over 65 only if they have been certified as eligible by the division of old-age assistance.

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, is in agreement with the President that since Congress has provided old-age assistance for persons over 65 they shoud get their aid from that source and not from the WPA.

Some dissatisfaction with the separation of work relief and direct relief was expressed here over the week-end at a round-table discussion held in connection with the American Public Welfare Association Conference. The present demarcation is not a perfect solution, since it tends to single out one group for special treatment, relief administrators from Indiana, Wisconsin, Colorado, Utah and California agreed.

Mrs. Roosevelt Warns of Fear

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, writing for the winter number of the Virginia Quarterly Review, said "There is a growing wave in this country of fear, and of intolerance which springs from fear."

Mrs. Roosevelt said Americans had allowed themselves "to be fed on propaganda which has created a fear complex.

"For the past few years nearly all of our organizations and many individuals have said something about the necessity of fighting dangerous and subversive elements in our midst."

Mrs. Roosevelt wrote that so much has been done to create a fear of Communists that "people have reached a point where anything that will save them from communism is a Godsend, and if Fascism or Nazism promises more security than our democracy we may even turn to them."

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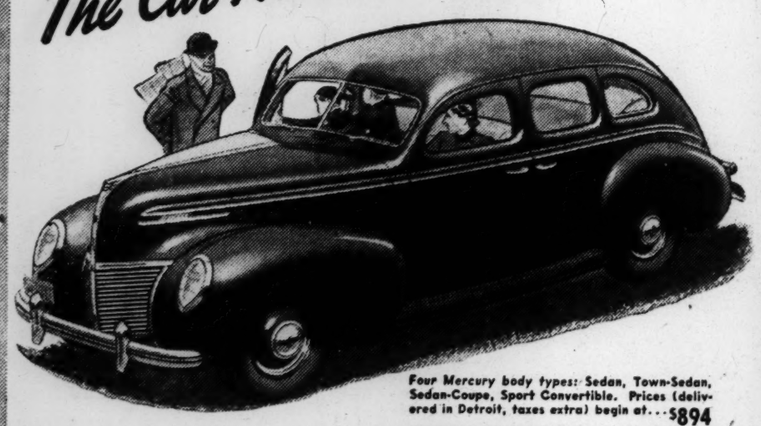

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Dan Frayne
LICENSED GUIDE OF THE ADIRONDACKS
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that morning for the
fishing shack it was only
5° below . . .
But by the time we got out
to Lower Saranac Lake
and left the cars for the day
she was droppin' fast . . . and
come sundown it was 30°
below. We had to get back
to town or freeze!
And of all the cars on the
lake, mine was the
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1938

Hands Off North Pole; It's Hotter!

Bananas were once sold in tinfoil at dime each; Career of an oyster is shown at exhibit.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Maybe the weatherman is mostly right when he predicts for New England "fair and slightly warmer." The Russian Polar Weather Bureau, concluding ten years of observation in the Arctic, says the North Pole is warming up. The surface water temperature there is higher each year and ice is also lessening.

What? Will the time ever come when there is no snow at the pole?

Fish carry lights and frogs whistle off and on the isle of Jamaica!

If there is any doubt about it, just listen to officers of the Canadian National Steamships fleet, which has just resumed the Boston-Jamaica service for the winter.

Steamers come into Commonwealth Pier every other Thursday from Jamaica, Nassau and Bermuda, and officers and passengers tell of myriads of small fish, equipped with their own lights, that can be seen in the warm waters on the north shore of Jamaica, during the night. A fine species of whistling frogs are found on the island too, having a repertoire of two notes.

Next?

Quite an interesting clock is attracting the notice of visitors to the Fleming Museum of the University of Vermont in Burlington, Vt. It is one of the "long case" design, about 10 feet high, dating from between 1750 to 1800 with burl walnut and mahogany veneers. The clock plays seven tunes, has 13 bells, will tell the day of the week, month, date and the phases of the moon. It strikes the half-hour and hour. In addition figures from the Greek mythology ornament it, Pan with his pipes; Erate, muse of the lyre, and Apollo. When the clock strikes these figures strike pictured bells. This one learns from a piece of publicity. But does it tell the right time?

Green bananas pouring from steamer to warehouse on Boston's waterfront remind old timers that it was only in 1876, when Philadelphia held its centennial exhibition, bananas were so new they sold them wrapped in tinfoil for ten cents each.

"Scare" stories going around about terrifying liquid air bombs evoke a reply by T. L. Davis, Professor of Organic Chemistry in the current issue of Technology Review, pointing out that the so-called liquid air bombs are not the menace they are credited with being, nor are they new. During the World War, both sides had and used them. They were so sensitive they could not be safely transported from place to place.

An exhibit newly arranged in the foyer of the New England Museum of Natural History depicts the life history of an oyster and discloses why it is not eaten during the summer of "non-R' months.

Not that it's inedible then, but because it's full of spawn and less attractive to most people. Even after spawning when the young shift for themselves, the meats are not so plump as in winter months. The quick-frozen foods plan to remedy the situation by harvesting, freezing and storing oysters when they are fattest—saving them up for summer. Very high in minerals, easy to digest, low in fat content they are an ideal hot weather food.

Christmas shoppers this year, compared with others not so long ago, are buying luxury items their parents could not have afforded. French silk stockings once cost $5 a pair. Much stronger ones of rayon now sell for 79 cents. A good silk afternoon dress that brought $35 some 15 years ago, can be had in non-crush velvet, latest style, for less than $15. Automobile tires (surely Dad needs a pair), once sold for $30 and lasted less than 5,000 miles. Today's will go 22,000 miles and sell for $8. Bed sheets that once sold for $3 and had barely enough length to reach from top to bottom, now are four to eight inches longer, have better wearing qualities, and sell for $1.49. And as for men's shirts, fully $1 has been chopped off the cost of the better made types in the last 15 years. The answer? The code of modern industry, "Better things for better living through Research."

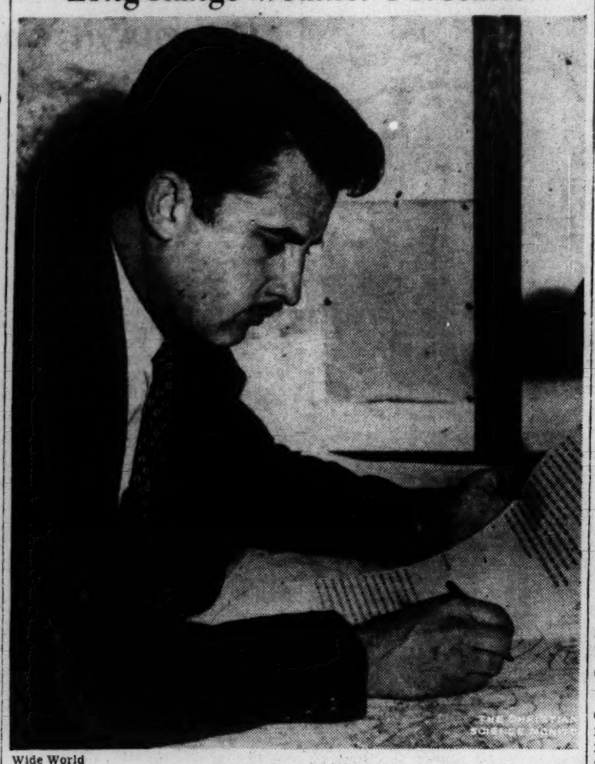
Anyone looking for latter-day examples of New England thrift can find plenty of encouragement in the offices of co-operative banks in Massachusetts — the oddly-named institutions corresponding to the building and loan associations of other States and countries. Warner M. Allen, Secretary of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, points out that more than 100,000 members of these banks are now living in homes which they are buying on an average monthly payment of $3.80 a room. While the Federal Government is being besought to provide housing at from $5 to $10 a month rental a room, he remarks, these Bay State institutions are already making it possible to buy—not rent—homes at a lower figure.

Maine Studies Proposal For State Labor Board

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 12 (AP)—A legislative Recess Committee met today in executive session to study the feasibility of Maine enacting legislation which would set up a State Labor Relations Board.

The Legislature two years ago created the committee which must submit to the next legislative session in January a report of its findings and recommendations.

Long-Range Weather Forecaster



Wide World

Dr. Irving P. Krick

Meteorologist of California Institute of Technology who has forecast a mild December.

Mild December Seen for N. E. By Film Weatherman

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Weather was in the news after Thanksgiving Day because deep snows invaded much of North America, and again it's news because this December promises to be among the mildest of recent years for New England, while the rest of the Nation may expect a halt at least, in the long drought cycle.

Dr. Irving P. Krick of the California Institute of Technology, the man who has been advising motion-picture studios what weather to expect on location a week in advance, has turned to a larger field. Two weeks ago while most of the United States lay buried in snow, he predicted warm weather for December in New England, the Ohio Valley, and the southeastern section of the Great Plains States.

His long-range forecasts are based on the location of conflicts between cold polar air and warm, moist tropical currents. This year, he says, the centers controlling their positions have shifted north and west of the normal.

Meanwhile, the annual report of the United States Weather Bureau indicates a willingness at least to consider long-range weather trends informally. Tracing back the weather pattern of the past century, the report states that long-time weather charts indicate the drought cycle temporarily halted. The years just ahead will average relatively wet, the Bureau says.

Canadian Quota Of Seed Potatoes Beats Deadline

The humble potato—food for high and low, rich and poor—is rising to high place in international commerce!

It is dignified by honorable mention in reciprocal trade agreements.

The "price" on its "head" in the form of tariff duty has been reduced and the quota allowed to enter the country from Canada has been doubled.

Customs officials at Boston received word from Washington today that 99.3 per cent of the 44,685,000 pounds—750,000 bushels—of certified seed potatoes allowed to enter the United States in the year ending Nov. 30 had been received by Nov. 21, under the old trade agreement with Canada.

The new trade agreement, recently signed with Canada, doubles the quota of seed potatoes allowed to enter the United States, to 1,500,000 bushels a year. It reduces the duty from 45 cents to 37½ cents 100 pounds, for imports between March 1 and Nov. 30, and cuts the duty from 70 cents to 60 cents from Dec. 1 to the last day of February.

It fixes a quota, too, for "other than seed potatoes" of 1,000,000 bushels where previously there was no quota and sets the duty on these at 37 cents 100 pounds—up to 1,000,000 pounds—whereas heretofore all such potatoes shipped to the United States paid 75 cents 100 pounds duty, there formerly being no reduction in duty on any except seed potatoes.

Maine Grange Outlines Stand On Taxation and Other Issues

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 12—How the State Grange stands on public issues is more important in some States than in others and in Maine the Grange presents a staunch ally or a formidable opponent as the case may be. Consequently there was considerable interest, this week, in how the Grange would stand on various issues discussed at its annual convention, here.

Summarizing the conclusions briefly the Grange:

1. Gave its endorsement to the income tax measure which it will present to the Legislature in January and for which it will seek a referendum in the event it does not receive favorable Legislative action.

2. Indicated it will not approve and will fight against proposals to raise funds for any State purpose, including old age assistance in which it is interested, by any form of a State lottery as has been suggested and as doubtless will be put before the Legislature.

3. Indicated that if further revenue is needed for State activities it should be obtained by levies upon luxuries and not upon necessities.

4. Indicated it does not wish to have gasoline tax revenue or revenue from license fees diverted to any other purpose than maintenance and construction of roads and bridges.

5. Suggested the enactment of State laws restricting billboard advertising to business districts in a manner such as provided by California law. In doing this, the Grange made itself an ally of Maine Federated Women's Clubs who long have sponsored anti-bill board activities in an effort to preserve the scenic beauty of Maine highways and make them more attractive to tourists.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly colder with lowest temperature near 32 degrees tonight, with a possibility of light showers or snow flurries this afternoon; Tuesday generally fair and colder; considerably below freezing Tuesday night; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine: Light rain or snow; slightly colder in north or extreme west portion tonight; Tuesday fair and somewhat colder.

New Hampshire: Cloudy; snow flurries and somewhat colder in central and north portions tonight; Tuesday generally fair, slightly colder.

Vermont: snow flurries and somewhat colder tonight; Tuesday generally fair.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, somewhat colder in the interior; light rain in southeast portion tonight; Tuesday fair and somewhat colder.

Rhode Island: Light rain early tonight, followed by fair Tuesday; somewhat colder.

Connecticut: Slightly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Tuesday generally fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh shifting winds becoming northwest; rain tonight followed by generally fair Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Dec. 12, to Dec. 17, 1938, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Precipitation near the beginning of the week and again about Thursday. Temperature mostly near or slightly above normal.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	37	Minneapolis	18	14
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	58	56
Chicago	22	22	Norfolk	50	48
Denver	4	2	Philadelphia	42	34
Helena	4	4	St. Louis	30	30
Kansas City	34	34	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	56	56	Washington	43	40

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Dec. 12.
B—Minimum Dec. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:0[illegible] p.m.: height, 10.5 feet.
Tuesday 3:38 a. m.: height, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:41 p. m.

Building Shows Sharp Decline For Bay State

November figures for 55 municipalities reveal 12 P. C. decline from October totals.

New construction in 55 Massachusetts municipalities dropped off 12 per cent during November as against October, and 5 per cent in November, 1938, as compared with November, 1937.

These were salient features of the monthly report made by the State Department of Labor and Industry. The report is compiled from information provided by the 55 participating towns and cities and generally is regarded as an index of building conditions in the State.

The report shows that residential led other types of building last month as private individuals and business enterprises poured $3,701,600 into the building industry through a funnel clogged by increased construction costs. Usually, nonresidential building leads the field. Broken down, the total figure shows the following:

New residential building	37.7%	$1,394,862
New nonresidential building	32.1	1,187,741
Alterations, additions, repairs	30.2	1,118,997

The 55 co-operating municipalities reported a total of 232 new private dwellings, of which 211 were one-family houses. Brookline showed the largest amount of new construction in this field, with 16 homes, costing in the aggregate $316,500. Next, and in the order given, were the following cities and towns: Boston, 24 homes at $114,500; Wellesley, nine homes at $96,500; Newton, nine homes at $90,787.

While November is expected to show a seasonal decline, the steep 5 per cent drop under the same period for last year is accounted for by the general advance in building costs. Total building during the first 11 months of 1938 accounted for $45,635,571 as against $55,680,210 in the same period of 1937. This is a decline of over $10,000,000.

Heavy Mackerel Catch Reported

A group of mackerel fishing boats came into port today with a success story that wreathed its crews in smiles and set old salts to saying, "that's mighty good, but let me tell you what happened to me back in 1914. . . ."

The fishermen were seiners from Gloucester. They cast off in 14 craft yesterday afternoon, heading for Block Island, South of Cape Cod, where they heard the fish were running. They expected to be gone from two to five days.

At seven in the evening, ten miles from Highland Light at the tip of Cade Cod, a lookout sighted a huge school of mackerel. The word spread from ship to ship. Seines quickly were cast overboard, seineboats launched. In one setting, half a million fish were taken aboard.

So, in little more than 12 hours from Gloucester, the boats were docked at Boston Fish Pier with a $35,000 cargo. Inasmuch as the mackerel averaged more than two pounds each, they brought from 7 to 8 cents a pound from wholesale dealers at the pier.

A. & P. Strikers Ordered to Return

Striking members of the International Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers Union, employed by the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company in Somerville, were warned today to resume work within 48 hours or face trial before the Union's Executive Board.

Daniel J. Tobin, International President, advised the men through P. H. Jennings, local organizer, that their strike was entirely unauthorized.

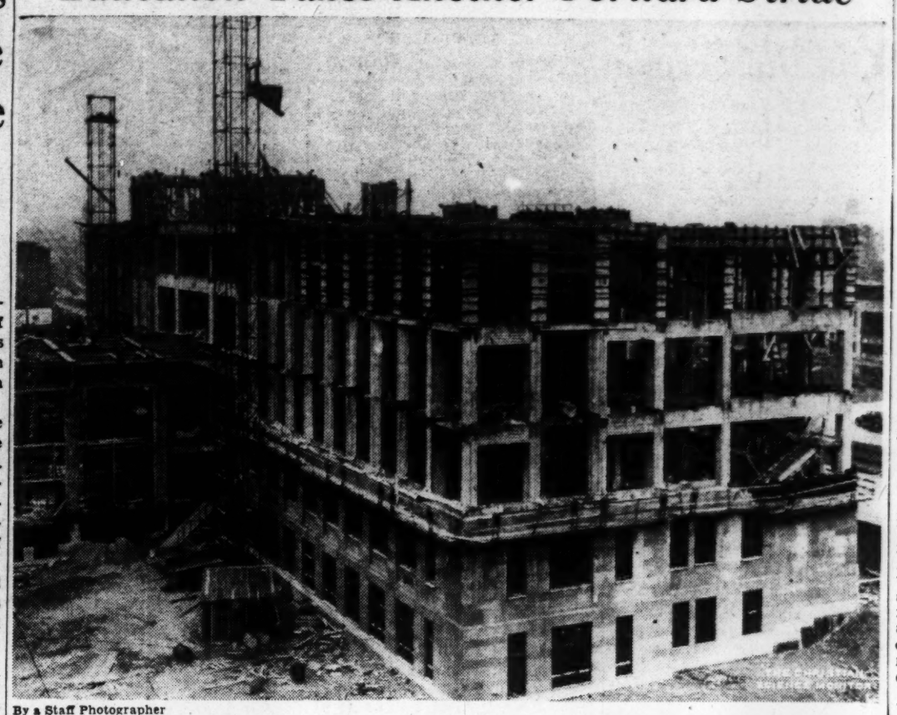
It had been arranged, Mr. Jennings said, that a meeting should be held between A. & P. officials and the Union leaders on Dec. 9. Later, however, it was found necessary to postpone the conference until Dec. 16. The local union, he said, ignored the postponement and went on strike Saturday.

Dry Column Gains

After representatives of "dry" and "wet" forces consulted and reached an agreement, six Maine towns originally tabulated as voting "yes" on the question of the sale of beer in last September's election were shifted to the "dry" column, this week.

Accordingly, the number of municipalities which voted on the "dry" side became 254 as against 258 which voted "wet" on that particular referendum question. The opposing forces will argue it out with ballots in the next referendum which, by law, will accompany the next State election.

Education Takes Another Forward Stride



By a Staff Photographer

New $1,150,000 Boston University College of Business Administration

Revitalized G O P In Rhode Island, Vanderbilt Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12—Republican Governor-elect William H. Vanderbilt's demand for the retirement of the G. O. P. State Chairman is regarded here as the first move in a campaign to revitalize the party, shake off control by the Old Guard and put Republican management in the hands of liberals and progressives.

The youthful Governor-elect, who was swept to an overwhelming victory at the polls a month ago, disclosed his plans and fired the first gun in his campaign in a talk before members of the G. O. P. State Committee at the Vanderbilt home, Oakland Farm, Portsmouth, Saturday night.

The suggestion that Peirce H. Brereton, G. O. P. State Chairman, retire from his position, is only the first move in a drastic shake-up of program and policy, Mr. Vanderbilt indicated.

Election returns showed, Mr. Vanderbilt said, that the people demanded a change "in the fullest sense of the word. A tremendous part of our support came from people of independent mind who believed we meant what we said, who believed we represented a new sort of Republicanism, and who cast their votes in the hope and belief that we would go forward and carry out the liberal and progressive program that all of us were pledged to and all of us advocated during the campaign."

Mr. Brereton, the State Chairman, will attempt to retain his leadership and a bitter contest is expected to develop Wednesday afternoon when the Republican State Central Committee meets to elect officers.

The Governor-elect has nominated State Senator I. Thornton Sherman of Middletown as his candidate for the committee chairmanship.

Court Saves Jobs Of Chair Makers

Jobs for 51 Clinton chair makers were saved as a Christmas present from Federal District Court Judge Francis J. W. Ford today.

Judge Ford approved the plan for reorganization submitted by trustees under Section 77B of the Federal bankruptcy law over the objection of a creditor who sought liquidation of the E. R. Buck Chair Company.

"I think the company," Judge Ford said, "should have a chance to see what can be done under the new plan. It would be especially unfortunate at this season of the year to throw the firm's 51 employees out of work."

When the company petitioned for reorganization last June it listed assets and liabilities balanced at $91,755.

Back When Piggy Was Responsible

Add findings of the WPA Historical Records Survey—

Pigs that broke through fences in early Colonial times were liable for damages, not the owners. "Suits actually were brought against swine in those days, we learn," reports the survey.

The law, passed by the General Court, Oct. 14, 1651, read in part: "All swine breaking through such fences as affors shall be liable to make satisfaction for all damages, upon due proof."

The ruling went out of existence when the Continental Congress was formed and new laws were promulgated.

Textile Workers Urge Daily Basis On Overtime Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 12—Strengthening of the Federal Wage-Hour Act, which became effective last Oct. 24, is recommended by delegates and officials of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee who held a woolen and worsted conference here over the week end.

The Act, which now sets a weekly limit to working time, should be amended to provide a daily limit, the 300 delegates declared in a resolution addressed to President Roosevelt. The conference represented woolen and worsted workers from New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Time and a half wages should be paid for all work performed in excess of eight hours in any one of the five working days and after four hours on Saturday, the resolution stated. The law now calls for time and a half pay for work in excess of 44 hours a week.

The action of the conference was considered significant, since the T. W. O. C. is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations whose officers had a leading place in the fight for enactment of the Act at the last session of Congress. Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the T. W. O. C. and Vice-President of the C. I. O., attended the conference.

The delegates also voted to ask amendment of the Act to prohibit an employer from ordering an employee who is forced to work Saturday and Sunday to take time off during the week in order that the employer can avoid paying time and a half for overtime.

With the declaration that the woolen and worsted industry is "now enjoying a real revival in business," that prices have risen from 5 to 15 cents a yard and that mills "are covered with orders for many months ahead," the conference announced a drive to restore wage cuts made last spring.

Mr. Hillman said he looked forward to an era of prosperity during the next two years. He expressed confidence that negotiations for restored wages can be conducted "without industrial strife."

B. U. Building On Bay State Road Assuming Shape

Within the concrete frame of Boston University's new College of Business Administration building on Bay State Road, 250 workmen have pushed construction right up to the roof. In other words, as far as the concrete work is concerned, the fifth, and top, floor has been reached. In size and bulk, the new C. B. A. home appears now as it will next June, when faculty and students make their long-awaited move from present quarters.

Naturally, there is much still to be done. In point of time, alone, the $1,150,000 building is less than half complete. Stonework is now between the second and third floors. Conduits for electric cables and pipes are gradually threading their way through the walls and floor as the stories rise. The progress has been uninterrupted by weather conditions.

The present labor force, now at a maximum, will continue practically constant during the remainder of the job. Those in charge of construction have no doubt that the Hayden Memorial will be ready for occupancy June 1, 1939.

Forgrave-Anthony Theft Trial Opens In Suffolk Court

Trial of William M. Forgrave, former head of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, and H. Henry Anthony, on 13 counts of conspiracy to steal and larceny, opened before Judge Edward T. Broadhurst in Suffolk Superior Court today.

The men came to trial as a result of alleged stock and bond manipulations. Witnesses today included Miss Margaret A. L. Holmes, who said she lost $36,786, and Miss Marie Mazure who said she lost $3,000 deposited in Boston banks and $6,000 which she had kept in France.

S. P. C. A. Investigated 396 Cases in November

In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, just issued, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Society, announced that in November officers of the Society traveled 14,901 miles in the investigation of 396 cases, examined 4,348 animals, placed 188 in homes, restored 70 to owners, made four prosecutions, securing conviction in each case, and took six horses from work.

Vermont Opens Drive for Curb On Billboards

Measure designed to keep scenic beauty unmarred slated to go before Legislature next month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 12—Having opened its unspoiled vacation lands rather reluctantly to motor traffic during the last few years, rural Vermonters today were preparing to march down from their rolling hills to jog legislators into safeguarding the highways against commercial exploitation that inevitably follows in the wake of rubber-tired transportation.

The battle to set a new precedent in the Nation by keeping out the billboard before it has become a major blot on the landscape will reach a climax here in January, when legislators will be faced with a bill to regulate the locations and numbers of commercial signboards along State highways and give local communities the uncontested right to restrict boards within their own borders.

Author of the legislation is the Vermont Association for Billboard Restriction headed by Horace Brown of Springfield who said the new legislation will meet the challenge of billboard interests in time to prevent exploitation of Vermont highways before it develops into the major crisis reported in almost every other state.

Eyes Upon Vermont

Other states have focused their attention upon Vermont, Mr. Brown declared, for the promise of legislative action that will give impetus to other anti-billboard campaigns awaiting a moral stimulus. The legislation he will ask in January will require that billboards shall not be located on curves or hills requiring a solid white line for traffic guidance and that no advertising sign shall be placed within 100 to 300 feet of the highway.

While Mr. Brown felt that results of current efforts to safeguard highways are unpredictable so far as the next Legislature is concerned, he stated there usually is such a long lag between "any given evil and public opinion demanding its eradication and the necessary legislation to correct the evil" that it is questionable if final legislation will be passed immediately.

Vermont, as yet, is comparatively free of billboards, according to the Association head. But ever since the State began a highway-improvement campaign several years ago, the billboard has been making inroads as indicated in Mr. Brown's figures showing that large signs have grown in number from 213 to 575 in the last 10 years.

Rapid Increase

While it is difficult to obtain an accurate count on the smaller signposts, Mr. Brown declared these had grown from hundreds into thousands.

As for highways, the State's 586 miles of improved roads in 1928 have attained a new high total of 1,570 miles, he said. Hence, it is within the last 10 years that Vermont has seen the great growth of tourist traffic attributable not only to better roads but to an increased tourist consciousness in the State House.

Legal restrictions on billboards now in effect, are applicable to a horse-and-buggy era, according to Mr. Brown. The boards can be placed so close to the highway that they will completely obliterate the view of the motorist as well as deface the landscape. In some instances, the advertising signs stand inside highway boundaries, a condition which Mr. Brown declared is not allowed in any other state.

Small boards less than six feet square, he added, do not even require a permit or license.

Tax figures cited by the Association reveal that billboards 10 years ago were producing a State revenue of $2,603 compared with today's figure of $5,784. In most states and countries, Mr. Brown said, the tax rate is highest per foot on the largest signs. But in Vermont, the foot rate decreases as the sign increases in size, a weakness he hopes to correct before the Legislature meets in January.

Merged Sailors' Havens Urged

Echoes of the days of tall sailing ships and of the hardships of the men who sailed before their masts were heard in Boston today as a report submitted to the Council of Social Agencies urged amalgamation, or at least closer co-operation, between the seven church-supported agencies doing work among seafarers. At least four of these institutions date from the days when packets and clippers tied up at old Long and India wharf with cargoes and stories from Canton, Mauritius, St. Petersburg, Cadiz and where-not.

Miss Alice B. Huling, Assistant Director of Research for the Council, in a report today recounted the extremely meager pay of sailors who participated in those now romantically regarded voyages. She also mentioned the fact that there were long layoffs between trips when sailors, then somewhat looked down upon by the permanent population, were in actual want, and became prey to "Shanghiers" who forcibly loaded them aboard outgoing vessels.

It was to meet such conditions that various groups, mostly those connected with churches, set up their sailors' havens. The oldest of these still serving, Miss Huling says is Boston's Seamen's Friends Society, formed in 1827. Next in the list comes the Episcopal City Mission's Sailor's Haven, organized in 1844 and the Marriner's House, 1867.

Miss Huling now points out that times have greatly changed in shipping as in most other things and the needs of sailors today are considerably different than in canvas days. She suggests that there is much duplication in the service given by these various agencies and that they are vulnerable to sailors who would borrow money and not repay it, or otherwise take advantage of the help proffered.

As a solution, she suggests considering consolidating all the agencies into one with an interdenominational religious management.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Louise Wheatley Cook, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon, in Sharon High School Auditorium, Sharon, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Merchant of Yonkers" by Thornton Wilder, starring Jane Cowl. Presented by Herman Shumlin in the American Theater Society Subscription series. 8:30.

Copley—
"Dus Groise Gevins" ("200,000"), by Sholem Aleichem. Presented by the Federal Theater Yiddish Players. 8:30. Through Dec. 18.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Block-Heads," featuring Laurel and Hardy. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. 3:20, 6:38, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and Lionel Barrymore in "You Can't Take It With You." 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Danger on the Air." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
Henry Arthur and Joan Valerie in "Road Demon." 1:45, 4:45, 7:45. Also "The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Fine Arts—
"Bob, Son of Battle." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "Frosty Frolics on Skis." 1:20, 1:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20 also Walt Disney's "Lonesome Ghost." 1:30, 3:50, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Heart of the North," with Dick Foran, Gale Page and Gloria Dickson. Fenway: 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Sharpshooters," featuring Brian Donlevy and Lynn Bari. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"Drums," starring Sabu and Raymond Massey. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Next Time I Marry," featuring James Ellison and Lucille Ball. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Repertory—
"Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers, Tony Martin and Marjorie Weaver. Also "Heidi," with Shirley Temple. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Submarine Patrol," starring Richard Green, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster, George Bancroft and Slim Summerville. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope and Shirley Ross. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mysterious Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Service de Luxe," with Constance Bennett and Charles Ruggles. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10:00.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Costa Rica," "White Magic," "The City of Little Men," "Toyland Casino," latest newsreel and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Sisters," featuring Errol Flynn, Bette Davis, Anita Louise and Ian Hunter. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Gangster's Boy," with Jackie Cooper. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"The Young in Heart," starring Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. State: 1:05, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Spring Madness," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Lew Ayres. Orpheum 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9.

Strand—
Anne Shirley and Ruby Keeler in "Mother Carey's Chickens." Also "Lone Wolf in Paris," with Francis Lederer.

Tremont—
Edward G. Robinson in "Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Judge Hardy's Children." 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Service De Luxe," featuring Constance Bennett. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Men With Wings," with Fred MacMurray and Ray Milland. 2:50, 6:30, 10:10.

University—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." 2:45, 6, 9:20. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Amusements—Hollywood Notes, Music, Art

'Idiot's Delight' Revised For Its Debut on the Screen

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—When I read Robert Sherwood's play, "Idiot's Delight," a few years ago, it seemed innocuous enough.

Since then a number of things have happened which should perhaps lead me to revise that judgment. The play, about to be made into a movie, was found so distasteful to some of the totalitarian States and especially to Italy, that it was necessary for the playwright and Director Clarence Brown, who is directing the picture for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, to spend three weeks together at the latter's Calabasas ranch revising it and toning down its anti-war flavor. What seemed once a mild censure of the warlike attitude of certain States is now considered by them a definitely hostile play.

The Metro people—unlike the Warner group who are preparing several pictures with definite anti-dictator tendencies—are aiming to please all sides with their picture, and I have been told that a separate version will be made which will not denounce war at all. So far do the movies lean backward today in the effort to make their product acceptable to all paying factions.

A large and impressive cast for the picture presages an important production. Clark Gable and Norma Shearer have been cast in the leading roles, as the American hoofer and the phony Russian countess—the parts played on the stage by the Lunts. But in its movie version the play will take advantage of some of the broader possibilities offered by the screen and begin in Omaha instead of Switzerland. Other important names in the cast include those of Edward Arnold, Burgess Meredith, Joseph Schildkraut—who is coming very rapidly to the position in films he occupied a few years ago—Charles Coburn, Pat Patterson, Laura Hope Crews, Fritz Feld, Paula Stone, Virginia Grey.

Gable, on the set, seemed as well cast as anyone could have been. If one finds it difficult to admit Clark Gable to the list of notable actors for the screen, one nevertheless must admit that he has come a long way from unpromising beginnings.

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Meredith on Movies

It is Burgess Meredith, however, who is by long odds the most interesting figure in this cast. Meredith's screen possibilities have never been plumbed, and it is hoped that the rôle of Quillery, the little Communist hater of war, will afford him more scope for his undoubted abilities. He has had two other rôles on the screen; but one of them, that in "Winterset," he first created on the stage, and the other in a picture much too small for his stature.

I stopped a moment to ask him if he, like so many important stage people, felt that the stage was so much the better outlet for his talents that he would play only in an occasional picture, if at all.

"I do wish," he said, "that picture people would sometimes make their approach a little differently. There seems to be a prevailing opinion in Hollywood that more money is the only thing acceptable to an actor For a number of reasons, nowadays, that isn't so at all. Take my own case: I make very little less on the stage than I do in pictures. In any event, I make all the money I want or can use in New York. I have a home near there, in the country, so that I don't have to leave for the theater until seven o'clock in the evening. A little more money doesn't make up for these things.

"I don't suppose anyone today would be foolish enough to advance the argument that the movies aren't a great medium—equally as great as the stage. But they are, at least, a very different medium. A stage actor is often lost in this mechanical jamboree until he gets his bearings. There isn't the instant critical reaction of an audience, for one thing—an indicator on which he depends to correct his performance. There isn't the satisfaction of instant appreciation, either. In Hollywood, you make a picture, and by the time you get around to seeing what you are like on the screen you are already in another picture and the first one has somehow gone by in the general stream of things. I should think this might eventually get monotonous.

"I know that these are some of the reasons why Miss Hayes and Miss Cornell and the Lunts do not make pictures. I can't say offhand what I'm going to do about it myself. My own plays have had long Broadway runs, and after Broadway there's the road—and I like the road. But if the proper sort of parts ever came along in pictures, and were offered to me—and of course I don't see why they should be—I'd take them quickly enough."

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Teams Divided

In the hope of getting itself two singing stars where only a team grew before, Metro has broken up the Jeanette MacDonald - Nelson Eddy combination for at least one picture each. Nelson Eddy is making 'Song of the West," a pseudo-western story by Ben Hecht. Miss MacDonald is also at work, making "Broadway Serenade," a musical by Charles Lederer.

Mr. Eddy's only other picture with a player besides Miss MacDonald oposite him since he reached starring status was in "Rosalie," one of the most disastrous films this studio ever made. Miss MacDonald on the other hand, made a very successful picture with Allan Jones.

Parted from Mr. Eddy, Miss MacDonald will have Lew Ayres in the leading role opposite her, while Mr Eddy will have Virginia Bruce as his leading lady. It will be noted that each is being teamed with a non-singing partner. Robert Leonard, who has directed many of the MacDonald pictures, will also guide "Broadway Serenade," while Mr Eddy draws Director Jack Conway for "Song of the West."

Openings

At the Colonial—"The Merchant of Yonkers." New farce by Thornton Wilder, directed by Max Reinhardt, and produced by Herman Shumlin. Jane Cowl has the leading part. The play will be the third in the Boston subscription series. For two weeks.

At the Copley—"Dus Groise Gevins." Yiddish comedy by Sholem Aleichem, acted by a Yiddish-speaking company. Israel Welichansky will have the chief part. One week.

Stars on the Horizon for 'Idiot's Delight'

Clark Gable (upper left) will be the hoofer, Norma Shearer (right) the bogus Countess, and Burgess Meredith (lower left) the radical who speaks against war in the film version of Robert E. Sherwood's play.

Brahms, Bach, and Menuhin

Yehudi Menuhin gave the following program of violin music yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall: Brahms, Sonata in G major, Op. 78; Bach, Partita No. 3 in E major, for violin alone; Mozart, Concerto in D major, Kochel No. 218; Paganini, I Palpiti. Hendrik Endt was the accompanist.

This was, on the whole, more satisfying than the last solo program which this reviewer heard from Mr Menuhin in Boston. There were fewer frivolities and more of the substantial items which serve to reveal the progress made by a young musician of Mr. Menuhin's enormous talent.

The Brahms Op. 78, for instance presents both technical and interpretative pitfalls not to be found in either the Op. 100 or 108. To give the listener full value, the performer must lean heavily upon interpretation. This Mr. Menuhin did yesterday afternoon, with the happiest results. The esoteric lines of melody emerged clearly defined and beautifully phrased. Tone quality was smooth and when needed, limpid. Altogether, it was one of the most enjoyable performances of this sonata we have heard recently. Justly the audience gave Mr. Menuhin tremendous applause which was generously shared with Mr. Endt, whose contribution at the piano was of high order.

The Bach proved one of the highlights of the afternoon. The suite (or partita, as Bach called it) is a grilling test of technical efficiency, and Mr. Menuhin's equipment in that direction is ample. To the suite he also brought a flexibility of outline too seldom accomplished by even the most expert fiddlers. To hear his interpretation of the master of contrapuntal writing is to realize anew that Bach was more than a technician himself; which, is, perhaps the greatest compliment one may pay Mr. Menuhin.

The violinist has yet to come to an understanding with Mozart. Technically Mr. Menuhin was superb, but artistically at least one listener felt that he had not penetrated to the core of the work. The cadenzas were Mr. Menuhin's own, and in them he revealed perhaps more completely than he realized, that the elegance of this master had not been fully revealed to him. For the most part the interpolated measures were too long and while they contained difficulties beyond the grasp of the average performer they were out of the picture. From an esthetic viewpoint, Mr. Menuhin's Bach and Brahms were the best performances of the afternoon.

There was an ovation, of course, at the conclusion of the pyrotechnical item by Paganini, and the artist was recalled to the platform innumerable times. G. M. S.

Composer's Forum

In Faelton Hall two years ago, the Composer's Forum Laboratory held what was virtually its first meeting, presenting appropriately enough, an entire program devoted to the works of Arthur Foote, with Mr. Foote giving many pithy remarks at the end of the hour concerning the future of music, as he saw it. Friday night, in Faelton Hall, the Forum Laboratory again held its regular weekly meeting and indicated to an interested audience that the confidence of its sponsors had not been misplaced.

Though Dean Winslow Hanscom, director of this particular activity of the Federal Music Project, has endeavored to present living composers and their works, he has not scorned those of earlier days, and Friday night the program embraced works beginning with the Variations for pianoforte by James Hewitt (1770-1821) and the Scots Dance for pianoforte by Alexander Reinagle (1756-1809), and continuing with Ross Lee Finney's Quartet in D minor and a pair of compositions by Carl Howard . . . a Sonata for Viola and Pianoforte and a Short Suite for Six Saxophones. The artists were the Forum String Quartet, a Saxophone Sextet, Hazel Hallett, pianoforte soloist, and as guests, Irene Jacobi, pianoforte, and Louise Rood, viola.

Mr. Finney is, as most people know, Assistant Professor of Music at Smith College. He was present to hear the first performance in Boston of his string quartet, capably performed. It is sparsely built, with no excess harmonic baggage. He makes frequent use of sharply rhythmic figures, built on three or four tones of characteristic outline. The Sonata is difficult for both instruments and follows the same general scheme of brevity in musical speech as that of the quartet. The performance was admirable.

Mr. Howard's experiment in consciously written music for a disparaged instrument should lead to further experimentation. G. M. S.

The Gordon String Quartet

Second in the list of notable ensembles that are bringing chamber music to this city for the benefit of music lovers and of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, the Gordon String Quartet (Jacques Gordon, David Sackson, William Lincer, and Naoum Benditzky) played yesterday evening in Jordan Hall. Their audience, warmly appreciative and fairly numerous, was not large enough to cause discomfort; for Bostonians, by the large, are apparently unaware of their frequently alleged thirst for chamber music.

A quartet of Boccherini's (Opus 33, No. 6, in A major) opened this concert. Its fragile, perfumed charm—alternately sprightly and sentimental, plaintive and whimsical—was perfectly conveyed by the Gordons' delightfully neat, sparkling, and delicately saccharine performance of the work. From this airy confectioner's chef d'oeuvre to Beethoven's Second Rasumowsky quartet (Opus 59, No. 2, in E minor) was no inconsiderable leap. Yet this beautiful work is not the most austere of Beethoven's quartets, and the graceful fluidity of its first movement, for all its underlying reflectiveness, eased the transition Perhaps, too, the prevailing, almost excessive, fluency of the Gordons' playing—exquisitely sensitive, balanced, and polished though it was—helped to lessen the great gulf that lies between the two composers. If so, it was a fault. Yet its enormity should not be exaggerated; Beethoven was not always the morose Titan, of course, and the thoughtfulness of this quartet, despite its faint tinge of the melancholy, is lightly enough borne. Even the adagio, with its perhaps accidental allusion to the name of Bach, is idyllic rather than portentous; and the light footed allegretto and the jovial finale both, in varying degrees, represent the great composer in a mood that is by no means austere.

The C-minor quartet of Brahms (Opus 51, No. 1), which stood last upon the program, is a far more unbending masterpiece. Its beauty, except in its few lyrical moments and in its restrained adagio and allegretto, is of that stern; unsensuous kind that lies in the logical and richly fulfilled development of musical thought; its mood has in it much of asperity. The Gordons' performance was in most respects an admirable one, both expressive and logically cohesive. From problems of balance and typically Brahmsian rhythmic unconventionalities they emerged completely victorious. Yet the excessive facility already mentioned occasionally weakened the effect, smoothing out the music's characteristic angularities, glossing over its strong accentuation, and shortening its dynamic scale.

Yet despite such reservations, this was playing of rare quality—beautiful in tone and of surprising virtuosity. The players were applauded with enthusiasm, and added to their program Turina's short impressionistic piece in Hispano-Gallic style, "L'Oracion del Torero." S. S.

Would Cut Ticket Tax

Three hundred operators of theaters throughout the country have been asked by James P. Reilly, Executive Secretary of the League of New York Theaters, Inc., to join the National Association of the Legitimate Theater, Inc., an organization which is engaged in seeking reduction or elimination of the current tax on admissions.

Commentator in Pantomime

Angna Enters is not so much a dancer as a commentator on human foibles, past and present. Her language is the universal speech of pantomime. The topics on which she touches have sufficient breadth to support the interest of an audience. Her mimetic comments are unmistakably her own.

These are no discoveries about Miss Enters. But they seemed particularly conspicuous Saturday afternoon at Jordan Hall, when she made her second appearance of the season in Boston. Her program, for the most part in the light mood, traversed twelve episodes, four of which were unfamiliar.

The most amusing of the new numbers, "Balletomane-Connoisseur," bears the satirical sub-title, "Riviera stay away from my door." It is brisk caricature of the devotees of ballet and of the steps and postures which M. Pepita and the ballet masters who followed him have brought before the footlights. In it Miss Enters reaches a comic climax with her burlesque of "The Afternoon of a Faun." Apparently ballet is not one of her major enthusiasms. But if the response of Saturday's audience is a guide, this episode is likely to become a highly popular part of her repertory.

Less acid but almost equally entertaining is "Mr. Mozart Has Breakfast," in which Miss Enters confesses with trepidation that she is attempting for the first time the "interpretation" of music. It is not so much interpretation, perhaps, as an explanation of how the composer might have received the inspiration for some of his musical flourishes, while "dunking" his bread in warm milk and trying to keep the liquid from dripping on his music paper.

She experiments in another vein in "La Cuisine Française," a character sketch of a French woman returning from market, checking over her purchases, auditing her pocketbook, and then proceeding to concoct a toothsome morsel. Before the curtain falls she offers samples to occupants of the front rows. At first, those singled out to receive her favors were reluctant to respond. But it was not long before she found volunteers.

"End of a World—Paris, August, 1914" seems the least successful of her new compositions. It is a brief picture of a woman of fashion at a concert, more interested in the matching of silks than in the music that is being played. The roll of drums and the tramp of marching men awaken her to face a new and more difficult era.

The familiar numbers that made up the rest of the program have lost none of their savor. They were greeted with the mingled laughter and applause that bespeaks the renewal of pleasurable acquaintance. E. F. M.

Angna Enters

Cake Walk—1897.
Vienna, Provincial—1910.
End of a World—Paris, August, 1914.*
Piano Music No. 4—Commencement.
La Cuisine Francaise.*
Little Sally Water.
Mr. Mozart Has Breakfast.*
Pavana—Spain, 16th Century.
Boy Cardinal—Spain, 16th Century.
Ikon—Byzantine.
Balletomane-Connoisseur.*
(Riviera Stay Away from My Door.)
The Farmer in the Dell.

*New to Boston.

Hanya Holm

Hanya Holm, assisted by her Concert Group and Harvey Pollins, pianist, gave a technique-demonstration Saturday afternoon and a dance concert in the evening, in the Beaver Country Day School Auditorium.

The concert program consisted of two new compositions first produced at the Bennington Festival last summer—"Dance Sonata," to music by Harrison Kerr, and "Dance of Work and Play," suite in six parts, to a score by Norman Lloyd.

"Metropolitan Daily," music by Gregory Tucker, with the subdivisions: Financial Section, Scandal Sheet, Society Section, Want Ads, Foreign News, Comics and Sports, closed the program.

The afternoon performance was given over to demonstrations of modern dance techniques by the group, explained by Miss Holm, based on types of movement showing Introductory Technique, Rhythm and Elasticity; Significance of Space in Dance, giving Fundamentals for Orientation, in Single Floor Patterns, Bodily Directions and Dimensions; and concluded with a series of Etudes on the themes: Straight Path, Curved Path, Straight to Swinging Movement, Horizontal Plane, Dynamic Pulse, Movement in Unison, Melodic Counterpoint, Elasticity, Tangles, Incident Contagious, and Falls.

'The Oval Table'

Study by Karl Oberteuffer

On exhibition at The Arts, new gallery at 10 Newbury Street.

Concert Calendar

Brown Hall—Concert celebrating the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Kappa Gamma Psi Fraternity at the N. E. Conservatory of Music. 8:30. Dec. 12.

Longy School of Music—Open house concert. Esther Parshley, cellist; John Sears, pianist. 8:15. Dec. 13.

Copley-Plaza Hotel—Concert by the Music Lovers' Club of Boston. Moses Smith will give an illustrated talk on "Piano Music for and About Children." The Baldwin Trio; Francesco Martorana, tenor, and Marguerite Stiles, accompanist. 10:45 a. m. Dec. 13.

Symphony Hall—Third concert in the series of Youth Concerts. Wheeler Brackett, conductor. 3:30. Dec. 14.

Hotel Statler Ballroom — Boston Morning Musicale, third in the series. Kirsten Flagstad. 11 a. m. Dec. 14.

Women's City Club—Recital by Erwin Bodky, virtuoso of the harpsichord and clavichord. Concert open to members and their guests. 8. Dec. 15.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. Dec. 15.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Dec. 16.

Rubens at Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

In the course of each season, we can expect that the collection of paintings of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be enriched by one or two noteworthy additions. In the forecourt gallery there now hang acquisitions of this season. Many a visitor will be surprised and delighted at a group of canvases which enhance the permanent collection and include masters often sought in our galleries.

Dazzling in its beauty is half-length "Portrait of Isabella Brant" by Peter Paul Rubens. Of recent discovery, the picture is considered one of the very best of that master's early portraits. It has been dated about 1616. Probably the picture was made in preparation for one of the vast compositions for which Rubens is famous.

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For all our devotion hereabouts to Netherlandish masters, we have been inclined to favor Rubens less. The disfavor borders on prejudice which has not an artistic but rather a moralistic basis. Anyone who looks upon this radiant likeness which is to hang permanently in Boston will be struck with the overwhelming forcefulness and grace and certitude of this master. We no longer look upon his portraits as the symbol of an era in which the art of painting had fallen from its lofty and sober function, for in recent years we have been inclined to widen our sympathies, to broaden the scope of favor, to criticize and enjoy each master for what he was and what he could do within the limits of his genius.

Peter Paul Rubens was a Flemish master who chose to cross native borders, to abandon the north European tradition for the southern, or Italian, manner. No one was better fitted to come to Italy, absorb the spirit of Italian masters, and carry on so expressively and so opulently in their idiom. This newly acquired portrait, down to each small detail, bears the qualifications of the baroque style. It is fluid in texture, mobile in configuration, restless, alive, and aware.

The painters of this era avoided the fixed and static, sought the active and dynamic. They employed every means to breathe vitality into their designs. Although Isabella Brant sits quietly, there is no feature or detail which does not betoken the warmth of her personality. In the manner of the time, the artist arranged the composition on the basis of diagonal lines. Wherever he can, he twists, or curls, or breaks up a line with flickering lights; he deliberately refrains from using horizontal and perpendicular lines for they tend to stabilize the design.

Rubens may have summarized the baroque in feeling and technical intricacy, but the manner in which he gained surface effects has in one extreme or another held the imagination of great painters to this very day Somehow he exemplified a temperament which is not peculiar to any period, and which cannot really be submerged because of sheer abundance of vitality. Those visiting the Boston Museum will enjoy comparing the newly acquired Rubens with later masters who recaptured his peculiarly dynamic qualities, as Delacroix's "Lion Hunt," Turner's "Slave Ship," Renoir's "Le Bal."

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The second important acquisition is a full-length portrait of "St. Francis" by Francisco Zurbaran. It is one of three portrayals of the same subject done by the Spanish master who was a contemporary of Rembrandt. Zurbaran is well known for the solemn depictions of saints which were installed in series in monasteries or churches in Spain. The picture is extraordinarily somber in tone, for subdued browns and warm grays prediminate. Unlike the baroque painters of his epoch, Zurbaran practiced restraint and sought stability of composition. Only the facial features, which are powerfully expressive of a moment of spiritual contemplation, reveal the inner emotion. Once again we have excellent material for comparison: El Greco's "Friar Paravicino," Manet's "Kneeling Monk," Ribera's "Geographer."

There are three other acquisitions. First, a charming town view by the Dutch painter Gerrit Berckheyde, "The Church of St. Cecilia, Cologne." Here is a seventeenth century counterpart of Utrillo. Next there is a clear naturalistic landscape by the American painter, George Inness. The greens of the vegetation are verdant; the surrounding countryside immediate and realistic. Once again we are reminded of pictures in the Museum collection, to wit, the landscapes by that fearless Frenchman, Gustav Courbet. And the fifth accession is a rustic theme by Anton Mauve. In the brusque application of pigment, in the direct and bold visualization, the master reminds us of his pupil, none other than Vincent Van Gogh.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sunday, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition by Frank W. Benson and Edmund C. Tarbell. Through Dec. 15.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of Aerial and Marine photography by T. F. Hartley. Through Dec. 19.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. German engravings and woodcuts of the Christmas theme. 15th and 16th centuries. Through Jan. 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of stained glass, designs, drawings and cartoons by Messrs. Reynolds, Francis and Rohnstock. Through Jan. 7.

Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition of oil sketches by Ethel Morehouse. Through December.

Boston Camera Club—Exhibition of 150 prints by Leonard Misonne of Gilly, Belgium. Through Dec. 17. Open from noon to 9 p. m. daily.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Doll and Richards—Exhibition of etchings and dry-points by R. W. Wolceske. Through Dec. 31.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by John Whorf. Through Dec. 30.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Opening Dec. 12 exhibition of Graphic Art of the fifteenth century. Water colors by Cady Wells. Through Dec. 19. Chinese paintings. Through Dec. 26. Also French drawings and paintings of the nineteenth century.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of photographs by Lester Kierstead Henderson. Through Dec. 23.

New Gallery—Jessie G. Sherman paintings. Through Dec. 16. Nantucket scenes by Doris and Richard Beer. Also small paintings, etchings and French prints.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Amusements

BOSTON

3rd WEEK! SUPERB IN THE TRADITION OF LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER
DRUMS SABU RAYMOND MASSEY
NEW CO-FEATURE Next Time I Marry LUCILLE BALL —EXTRA— Walt Disney's FERDINAND THE BULL
KEITH MEMORIAL

BOSTON GARDEN
HERE WEDNESDAY NIGHT!
Sonja Henie WITH HER NEW HOLLYWOOD ICE REVUE
THE GREATEST ICE SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED
5 NIGHTS DEC. 14 to DEC. 18
Good seats still available
Positively No Phone Reservations
MAIL ORDERS WITH CHECK OR MONEY ORDER ACCEP'D

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
TWO SMASH HITS
Janet GAYNOR Douglas FAIRBANKS Jr. Paulette GODDARD
THE YOUNG IN HEART
Plus "Spring Madness" Lew Ayres

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Air Conditioned
Mon., Tues., Wed.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy
"NAUGHTY MARIETTA"
Stuart Erwin "PASSPORT HUSBAND"

NEW YORK CITY

"THANKS FOR EVERYTHING"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 P. M.
ROXY
Evenings at 6:30. Mat. Sats., 1 P. M. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 5:10 to 9:10
Engagement ends Sat. Evening, Jan. 21.
No performances week of Dec. 19th.
ST. JAMES, 44th St., W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Comedy
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
CAST AND CHORUS OF 50
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:30—Orch. $4.40; Balcony $3.30 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

"And a fine play it is; the best, I think, that Mr. Rice has written. Nor am I forgetting 'Street Scene.'" LOCKRIDGE, N. Y. SUN.
AMERICAN LANDSCAPE
A New Play by ELMER RICE
CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St. BRy. 9-0046
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10.
Wed. Mats. $2.20-$1.10. Sat. Mats. $2.75-$1.10

LAST WEEK! GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN HAYES IN
Victoria Regina
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th St., W. of 8th Av.
Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

heap holly now

on a table dressed in the grace of really fine lace and linen, these luncheon sets for eight covers will wear the blythe blooms and berries of many seasons. we show two from an exquisite collection specially priced for Christmas giving.

$49.50

Makanna, Inc.
THE TROUSSEAU HOUSE OF BOSTON
416 Boylston Street
BOSTON HYANNIS

Holiday Season to Weld Anew Bonds of Racial Friendship

Recognizing no boundary to peace and friendship, members of the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, will celebrate this holiday season with joyful, greeting songs, as Czechoslovakians join hands with Germans, Poles and Russians, Italians with Norwegians, Swedes with Greeks and Albanians and Old Home Yankees standing by.

"At home" on Dec. 15, 16, and 17 the members of the Institute will interpret native dances and serve sandwiches and cakes peculiar to the different nationalities there.

On Christmas Eve, representatives from the mentioned nations, in their multicolored native costumes, will go to the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, to sing spontaneously and simply such songs as their relatives in the old world are singing that same night. Between selections, Marian Lantz of the Institute will give word pictures to further illustrate the music.

A trilogy of rejoicing songs is scheduled as the opening number, the first one being that carol sung by the Jugoslavs in honor of the guiding star, "which shines in the heavens" and "glistens and sparkles" ending with a prayer for "peace to all men."

A Russian group will sing songs in a lighter vein, Katiada, as the Russians call them, when young people in bygone times used to go from house to house, singing greetings to the landlord and his household for a happy year to come, inevitably ending with:

"Good lady and gentleman give us cakes and refreshments"—which the obliging landlord was always sure to have on hand.

Polish boys will sing that carol "Amid the Silence," sung in Poland on Christmas Eve in the market places, as people carry the Szopka (a special kind of manger) from place to place.

A beautiful pastorale, the basis for Handel's Pastorale in the Messiah, according to Miss Lantz, is sung in Naples for nine days before Christmas, as Calabrian shepherds come down from the hills, and with a bagpipe as a weird accompaniment serenade specially each carpenter's shop, in honor of that other carpenter, Joseph, of so long ago.

Raphaella Plasmati will sing this song, with "Stille Nacht" to follow. Not to leave the Old Home Yankee out of the picture, "Oh, Little Town of Bethlehem" is included since it was written in Boston by Bishop Phillip Brooks.

To let their relatives over seas in on this joyous occasion, from the College Club will go these singers to Station WIXAL for a short wave broadcast and then with the Russians and their six-pointed star leading, will continue up to Beacon Hill to end their evening's festivities by singing to that outdoor audience their songs of joy and friendship, fraught with an earnest appeal for "Peace on Earth, Good Will to All."

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached in churches of Boston and vicinity yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan Dabney, Dean of Andover Newton Theological School, in the First Baptist Church Boston:

"We have no right to expect better times until we become better people, and we will not become better people until we let God have His way with us. My point is, you become what you expect. Those dear to you will become what you expect them to It just pulls the best out of a person. It is better to be disappointed than never to hope at all. If you take the attitude that the church has no future, you cannot expect it to flourish."

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The Rev. Allen Jacobs in St. John's Episcopal Church, Duxbury:

"We hear very often in these times the mention of security and safety. Usually these are external things, implying shelter and fuel and food. But Christ Jesus' words to his followers called for spiritual confidence in a spiritual Being—that is God. Christ Jesus told his disciples that if they put not too much value on material things, they would be free from fear. The prodigal son in the parable finally discovered that, and came back to the security of his father's house."

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The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood in Emmanuel Church, Boston:

"Zebedee, the father of James and John, had as much chance to discover the reality of Jesus as did his wife and sons; he had heard the Master by the lakeside, Jesus had sat at his table, had gone in and out of his household constantly. Every whit of the charm, the moving inspiration, the supreme nobility of that Comrade had been close to him. But he had not responded.

"There are Zebedees aplenty among us, yes, even this morning, who give placid consent to the faith, but who still put religion in a subordinate place in their real living. We have too much 'dearly beloved brethrenism,' too much 'as it was in the beginning,' too much easy consent.

"Mark these words, religion which faces realities earnestly supplies resources of a timeless and precious character with which no other resources can compare. Either Jesus of Nazareth is right or wrong about life and God. In either case it is of absolute essentiality to know it and to live our conviction earnestly.

"Zebedees are too busy and too blurred and too apathetically lethargic about faith. They take it mildly and secondarily and thus lose their real life."

♪ ♪ ♪

Canon Bernard Iddings Bell, in the Church of the Advent, Boston:

"The lack of realized objective is the parent of our fruitless discontent and world weariness. People just go on and on from day to day. Even if they retain a vague belief in immortality; they are apt to think of life after death merely as going on somewhere else. Just going on is intolerable, here or hereafter.

"Not knowing what they were meant to live for, men and women seek satisfaction in such inadequate goals as wealth, pleasure, popularity or power, but they are not what we were made by God to aim at. Without the objective we were intended to pursue, life is a stupid thing. People were made to love God and nothing else will suffice.

"The younger generation is less easily fooled about life than were its parents. That is why totalitarianisms have made their appeal chiefly to young people. These new gospels bluntly declare that the goal for which people have lived, individual pleasure, power, private possessions, are ridiculous—better to live and positively die for a collective welfare.

"There is no stopping Communism and Fascism by offering instead the old played-out lures of individual aggrandizement. It is not because they are not enough. They are too merely of this in itself futile world. They fail adequately to curb the disruption, anti-social forces of man's greed, the imperiousness of his appetites for wealth and power. In consequence, the socialized state soon ceases to be a paradise."

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The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving in Trinity Church, Boston:

"Today there are two sorts of people those who know that behind this darkness and above it stands a God of undiscourageable Love, and those who allow discouragement to take hold of them. The latter group, large in number, begin to take such counsel with their apprehensions they allow themselves to say: 'The day is spent, the night is at hand.'

"The Christian draws power to pass the bleak ages of man's despair by drawing on a confident faith that God, the light, still shines and will ultimately prevail. He whispers that even though it may appear the darkest, it is the darkness that precedes the dawn."

Stowaways Give Up As Food Gives Out

Stowaways—Boston immigration officials heard that word again today along with the usual complications. This time there were two stowaways aboard the Norwegian motorship, Vigrid, out of Poland, one of whom had already been deported from the United States three times.

Taking food supplies for 15 days, Leopold Sckinzel and Michael Kurry hid themselves in the hold of the vessel and but for the stormy weather which detained the Vigrid, they might have entered the country without detection. But when their food gave out, the stowaways came out of confinement and were held for the authorities in Boston with prospects of a free ride back to Poland.

Newton Periodical Out

The first issue of Newtonic, described by its editors as "a distinctive periodical which will live up to the refined tastes of Newtonians," is now on sale in Newton and adjoining communities. In articles and good pictures the varied interests of Newtonians are covered—from styles, art and the weather, to football, travel and literature. Leighton Harris is chief editor.

Stepping Off to Tune of World Amity

Courtesy International Institute of Boston

Frank and Richard Helgesen and Olivia Prouty

Youthful Norwegians who will take part in the Christmas festivities of the International Institute at 190 Beacon Street, Boston.

N. E. Forecasts Vary on Effects Of Trade Treaty

Differing predictions as to the effects of the new Anglo-American trade treaty on the American textile industry came today from labor and industrial leaders. The treaty will become effective Jan. 1.

Emil Rieve, of New York, Executive Director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, said at Lawrence, Mass., the treaty would not harm the textile industry. In fact, he said it would have no effect at all, having been modified at the request of the T. W. O. C. during the period of negotiation.

On the other hand, Russell T. Fisher of Boston, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said he had been informed of a "few instances" in which fabrics which American mills have been making, will be importable at prices below those which the American manufacturers can meet. Mr. Fisher added that it will be impossible to make accurate predictions, however, until the treaty has been in effect for six months.

At the same time, Edward H. Colley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, predicted the new Canadian treaty would halt construction of fishing boats in New England due to the surplus of fish resulting from reduced duties on fillets imported from Canada.

'Free' City Street Widening

An Exchange Street widening that will "not cost a cent" was announced today by Mayor Tobin.

It is a strip approximately 25 feet long by 12 feet deep between Devonshire and Exchange Streets, bordering Dock Square.

It was given to the City today by the Merchants National Bank at the request of the Mayor and meets a demand frequently made by highway authorities for the past 10 years. The strip juts into Dock Square and interferes with traffic at this point.

This new "free" street widening bordering on Exchange Street contrasts with the famous widening on this street during Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols' Administration—an extensive and costly widening.

To further facilitate motor traffic and pedestrians, a traffic circle will be built in Dock Square opposite Devonshire and Exchange Street entrances, Mayor Tobin revealed.

Wellesley Girls Dressing Dolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 12—Pre-Christmas vacation activities hit their stride at Wellesley College today and will continue through the week with carolling, parties and gifts for the less fortunate occupying the attention of many.

Each student has dressed a doll for some little girl and in addition several boxes of toys have been prepared for distribution to the needy children of Millville whose parents have been thrown out of employment by the closing of plants.

Tomorrow evening members of the L'Alliance Francaise will serenade the college president, Miss Mildred McAfee, singing carols. Each dormitory will have a party sometime before Thursday when the Christmas recess begins.

Chaplain Asked To Explain Charge

The Rev. Howard P. Kellett, Chaplain of the Deer Island Penal Institution, who charges that conditions on the Island have become "unbearable" for both inmates and officers, will be called before his superior officers to explain his charges, according to Penal Institutions Commissioner John J. Douglas, today.

At the same time the Commissioner stated that he would immediately conduct an official investigation of his own, following which he will consult with the Rev. Mr. Kellett in private. While the Commissioner did not say whether or not he felt the charges might be true, he declared that the Rev. Mr. Kellett had made his charges in "bad form," in other words, to newspapers instead of officials at the Island.

The Chaplain charged that the recent appointment of William Ott as Steward at a salary of $2,800 would lower the morale of jail officers because the salary is above general wage levels. He also said that new inmates were forced to wear unwashed clothing and he criticized the recent creation of a $20,000 hennery on the Island because the money, he felt, could have been used to buy new materials for prison industries now at a standstill.

In criticizing the charges on the ground that they were given in bad form, the Commissioner pointed out that the position of Chaplain, which brings $1,000 a year, is directly under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, and the duties of Chaplain are to "administer spiritual services to prisoners, not to interfere in political or administrative matters."

Munitions Contracts Given Local Plants

Defense preparations in Washington, incidental to America's interpretation of international implications summed up in the slogan, "Prepare or participate," has special repercussions in New Haven. Among the first contracts awarded, following the President's delineation of a policy of armed pacification, were three to Connecticut munitions makers.

In ordering $9,000,000 worth of munitions from private manufacturers the War Department awarded a $350,000 contract to Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, in Hartford; $361,000 to the Remington Arms Company at Bridgeport, for ball cartridges, and $29,500 to Winchester Repeating Arms Company, in New Haven, for shotgun shells.

Processors Pile Raw Materials For Future Use

Port of Boston Business

Raw materials from many lands are being imported at Boston in volume to be stored up in warehouses where they can be used as needed, according to figures presented to Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs today.

Manufacturers and processors, anticipating increased industrial activity want plenty of raw materials within easy reach where they can be had for mere payment of duty without waiting for the time required to place an order from overseas.

Last week, the period covered by the figures released today, showed imports for warehouse at $407,561, the sixth consecutive week when such imports have been in the vicinity of the $500,000 level. Withdrawals from warehouse, too, constitute an index of increasing activity indicating that goods are in demand and are moving from storage into consumption. This figure last week was $366,082. But the collection of duties showed the sharpest gain, jumping to $608,807—the largest sum Uncle Sam has collected in duties in Boston for several weeks.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Dec. 10, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,306,752	$2,491,306
Imports for warehouse	407,561	245,302
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	366,082	253,721
Duties collected	608,807	263,236
Wool imprts (lbs)	348,418	199,991
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Dec 10	Year Ago
Wool imprts (lbs)	16,958,050	15,805,353
Duties collected	$9,725,961	$11,296,772

Readable Reports Of Towns Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 12—An annual town report as interesting as a daily newspaper—that is the aim of Dr. Charles J. Rohr and Dr. Philip L. Gamble, political economists at Massachusetts State College.

"Good government depends upon an informed body of citizens," says Dr. Rohr, "and the publication of a readable and stimulating town report will perform wonders in awakening citizens to the demands of government."

Having completed a survey of reports from 237 Massachusetts towns, these two men are preparing to offer an advisory service to towns wishing to make their reports more intelligible. Requests for help with preparation of town reports already have been received from Harwich, Shelburne, and Stockbridge.

Dr. Rohr plans to apply the principles of "dynamic reporting" to town reports in general, and to employ charts and graphs in place of long columns of meaningless figures. The average town report in the State averages 153 pages in length, exclusive of voters' lists, tax lists, and others. With the proposed changes, Dr. Rohr believes the length of the reports could be shortened considerably.

If the suggestion of Dr. Rohr and Dr. Gamble are adopted throughout Massachusetts, town reports of the future may rival "best sellers" in popularity.

Counsel Fee Sought By Reinstated Official

An unusual request was before the Aldermen of Somerville, Mass., today. An employee who had been ousted, then reinstated, asked $300 to pay the attorney who helped get him reinstated.

The sum was asked by Lawrence L. Sheehan, City License Commissioner, through and in behalf of his counsel, Reginald J. Murphy. Aldermen said it was without precedent. Some said, however, they felt the City would have to pay the sum since Mr. Sheehan had been reinstated without prejudice.

WPA to Issue Almanac

A 1939 "Almanac for Bostonians" will be issued on Wednesday by the Federal Writers Project of the WPA, Alban Petersen, Suervisor of Information, announced today.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 13

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Here and There IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ordinarily speaking, the word "soap" sounds so down-to-earth, and sensible and utilitarian that you're likely to forget its possibilities as a holiday gift. But not so when you find yourself handling a cake like that put out this season by Prince Matchabelli. No indeed . . . here's a cake of soap that smells and spells luxury to the nth degree! It nestles down in a lovely cellophane-lined box . . . a soap crown that's regal enough for the most formal or festive bathroom you know of. At the same time it would add a regal touch to even the most prosaic boarding-house bathroom, which if I remember correctly can always stand a touch of this sort! Fine grain, and hard-milled . . . so it'll be with whoever gets it for a long time. And $2 from your purse puts it in her stocking. Well then, under the tree, if you don't want to stretch things too far! Prince Matchabelli items (and you should see their gleaming red or white satin Christmas bell sachets) at R. H. White's, Slattery's, Jordan Marsh's, Hovey's, R. H. Stearns, Thayer McNeil's and C. Crawford Hollidge's.

♣ ♣ ♣

Those Dog-Collar Belts in Colors

Now the chances are, that you, like the rest of us, are at some time or other looking for a little belt. A belt that'll simply identify your waistline . . . not call attention to it with a whole lot of width. In which case I think you'll like one of C. Crawford Hollidge's "dog-collar" belts. Because they're very slim and narrow and wispy. Just belt enough to draw things in a bit at that point. For a lonesome dollar. In black or colors.

♣ ♣ ♣

A Brass Ruler For His Desk

Dashing through London Harness . . . at 60 Franklin Street, taking in luggage and purses and gloves and so on with one glance, I noticed something decidedly different for the ruler of the house. For his desk . . . either at home or in his office. Nothing less than a heavy Chinese brass ruler in its own personal private leather scabbard, which is in turn dolled up with a few blops of brass thither and yon. Another one of those items put out by "Distinctive Creations"; for something like $4.50. Which may seem to you like a lot of money for just a ruler, but when you come to think of it, can you remember how many inexpensive wooden rulers you've equipped yourself with in past few years? And furthermore, where are they now? (The answer is supposed to be, "I don't know," or "I broke them," or "Oh, somewhere around the house." Otherwise I simply can't make my point!) But this little uesful ruler is going to last for years and years.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday feature)

Play Author to Speak

Thornton Wilder, author of the new play, "The Merchant of Yonkers," which opens tonight at the Colonial Theater, will be guest speaker at a luncheon at the Women's City Club of Boston, Dec. 16.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	Studio program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry de Angelis' Or
7:00 Amer. Folk Singers	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C Hill	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor: variety	Oscar Shumsky, violin	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 rhythm program	"Science on the March"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Dance music
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Lifetime Revue"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 America": drama	Buckaroos	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	'Charioteers": quartet	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love": dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Ernie Fiorito's 'Studies	Dean Dickens, songs
8:45 edy; soloists; orch	matic serial	chestra; chorus	in Contrast"	Commentator
9:00 Robert Montgomery;	Teachers' Oath Law	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater: "No-	Latin Quarter Quiz
9:15 Olivia De Havil-	Debate	tra; D. Thompson	body's Captain"	Latin Quarter Quiz
9:30 land in "Scarlet	"On the Mall"	Eddie Duchin's Orch	WOR Symphony Orches-	Amateur hour
9:45 Pimpernel"	Lyon and Marlowe	Eddie Duchin's Orch	tra	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch;	"Famous First Facts"	Amateur hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	"Famous First Facts"	Amateur hour
10:30 "Tango Time"	National Radio Forum	Amateur Chefs' Round	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 "Tango Time"	National Radio Forum	Table: speakers	of Melody"; symphony	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	orchestra; vocalists	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports program	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jose Manzanares' Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
11:45 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News: Morning Review	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast: Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	Drama; music	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	'Merry-Go-Round"; talk	"Old-Time Songs"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Songs"	"Variations": music	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"; "Guide Posts"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Central City": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Gene Collins, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast: music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Al Rawley's Music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloom Chasers": music	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; features; time;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	'Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James"	stock quotations	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Leonard P. Ayres	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm Radio News	"George and Jusnita"	Business forecast	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies; talk	Organ recital	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	"The Hitmakers"	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News Service	Natural science talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "New Voices"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Federal Theater: "Pio-
2:45 of the Air"	Hymn recital	"Girl From Maine"	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	neers of Science"
3:00 Columbia Concert	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin": sketch	New England Conserva-	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
3:15 Hall	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	tory Orchestra	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
3:30 "Story of the	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	"Musical Album"	Sport reports
3:45 Song": recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Musical Album"	Sport reports
4:00 Network talk	"Old N. E. Recipes"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Talk, Eddie Casey	Shirley Winters, songs
4:15 'Sing Incorporated'	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 Music: Premiere	"Club Matinee": variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:45 Chamberlain, talk	"Club Matinee": news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
5:00 from London	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Hour: comment	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Studio speaker
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing" sk	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch	Voice, organ, violin	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Glee club	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	News Commentator	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	N. Cloutier's Orch	Dramatized news	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Campus Chatter"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Dance music
8:00 "Big Town": Ed-	Talk, Rep. Martin Dies,	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Texas	vocal group	dramatization	"Sweet Music"
8:30 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; inter-	Morton Gould's Orch	Ruth Nigey, songs
8:45 company; guest	questions and answers	view; music	Morton Gould's Orch	News commentator
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	WOR Symphony Orch.;	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor;	"Fibber McGee": com-	piano soloist	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	concert orchestra	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; Billie Burke;	Canadiens, hockey	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	music	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Gypsy Music
10:30 Four Clubmen	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Pete Herman's Orch
10:45 Talk from Peru	Network talk	Kemper and company	Sammy Kaye's Orch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jimmie Grier's Orch	"Reflections"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jimmie Grier's Orch	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
11:30 Glen Miller's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	Sammy Robbins' Orch.
11:45 Glen Miller's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	Sammy Robbins' Orch.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Bremen	Dec. 13	86, North River	Cherbourg Dec. 19	Dec. 13 1 pm	Dec. 13 8 pm
¶Washington	Dec. 14	60, North River	Plymouth Dec. 21	Dec. 13 8 pm	Dec. 14 8 pm
§Rex	Dec. 14	92, North River	Gibraltar Dec. 20	Dec. 13 8 pm	Dec. 14 9 am
‡New York	Dec. 15	84, North River	Hamburg Dec. 23	Dec. 15 1 pm	Dec. 15 8 pm
Queen Mary	Dec. 16	90, North River	Plymouth Dec. 21	Dec. 15 8 pm	Dec. 16 noon
Paris	Dec. 17	88, North River	Plymouth Dec. 24	Dec. 16 8:00 pm	Dec. 17 8:00 am

‡Germany, other countries specially addressed. ¶Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. §Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Germany

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Dec. 20	Dec. 15 4:00 pm	Dec. 15 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Dec. 21	Dec. 16 4:00 pm	Dec. 16 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Jan. 3	Dec. 29 4:00 pm	Dec. 29 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Jan. 5	Dec. 31, 4:00 pm	Dec. 31 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Seattle	Dec. 24	Dec. 19 4:00 pm	Dec. 19 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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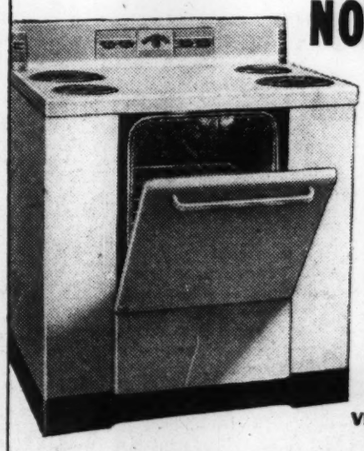

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- Large high-speed broiler.
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AT YOUR Edison Shop AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

Winter Sport in Full Swing at Local Colleges This Week—Sonja Spurs Skaters

Trojan Sextet Meets Harvard In College Feature Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Intercollegiate hockey hits its full stride this week with all local sextets except M. I. T. taking the ice.

Although Northeastern and Boston College meet in the only New England Intercollegiate League game at the Arena Tuesday night, the spotlight really focuses on the debuts of Harvard and Dartmouth and the former's intersectional game with the University of Southern California Saturday eve.

Crimson vs. Junior Olympics

After nearly a month of solid practice, the Crimson puck chasers take on the Junior Olympics, who lost a closely fought battle to Yale last Saturday. This game will be played between the periods of the Husky-Eagle affair Tuesday night, and will afford a basis for comparison of the Yale and Harvard hockey forces this year.

The Big Green was forced to cancel its opening game with Middlebury last week because of lack of ice, but is scheduled to stow two warm-up games under its belt before it comes to Boston Friday to meet Boston College in its first league game. Today Dartmouth meets Sacred Hearts, and Wednesday it plays Springfield Blue Ways, with both games taking place at Hanover.

By far the most interesting game from the point of popular appeal will be the Harvard-Southern California contest at the Arena Saturday. The Trojans are in the midst of a 7,500-mile tour they began Dec. 10, and this week meet Illinois, John Carroll University at Cleveland, Toronto, and McGill before arriving in Boston.

The California team will be no set-up for the Crimson. Besides listing several players from Western Canada the Trojan roster includes a defense pair which may make trouble for the Harvard scoring aces. One of the pair is Beverly North, sophomore, and the other is veteran Al Fitzerald. Bev is a small lad of some 200 pounds and 6 feet, 4 inches, while Al measures upward of 6 feet, 2 inches.

Two for Princeton

Princeton's strong hockey club, which has already tucked three straight wins into its locker, plays two games this week, the first a return match with St. Nicholas H. C. on Wednesday and the second with the Army at West Point. Yale, with two wins over the St. Nicks and the Junior O's, meets Brown at Providence Tuesday, Boston University at New Haven Friday, and the Alumni at New Haven Saturday.

Saturday's college hockey scores for the record book: Yale 4, Junior Olympics 3; Princeton 11, B. U. 3.

* * *

The Junior O's took a bus back to Boston from New Haven, arriving here at 6:30 a. m. yesterday. In the afternoon, following the Olympics-Cornwall game, they beat the Hingham Cove sextet, 6 to 2.

* * *

After the Olympics took two straight lacings over the week-end (6 to 5 Saturday night and 3 to 2 yesterday afternoon), old-timers among the hockey fans at the Garden tried to recall when they had seen a better amateur outfit than Cornwall—and finally gave up.

* * *

During the two days, the Flyers and Olympics drew 25,071 hockey fans into the Garden, which has been claimed as a league record.

* * *

The two losses shoved the O's streak to seven straight games. Cornwall, on the other hand, had lost only one game out of 13.

* * *

Olympics get another crack at the Flyers next Saturday night at Cornwall. Sunday they meet the Valleyfield Braves.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Last Night's Results

National League

Boston 3, New York Rangers 0.
Montreal 4, Detroit 2.
Chicago 4, New York Americans 0.

International-American League

New Haven 6, Philadelphia 3.
Springfield 4, Providence 4.
Cleveland 2, Syracuse 2.

American Association

St. Louis 5, St. Paul 3.
(No games scheduled tonight.)

Co-Stars in Table Tennis Tonight

Left: Jane Stahl of Provincetown and Pembroke College, who will appear in the International Table Tennis at the Boston Arena tonight along with Bernie Grimes (right) national intercollegiate champion and a member of the 1938 Swaythling Cup team, who will compete for the Boston Bowl.

Boston Bowl Goes Into Competition At Arena Tonight

Table tennis, which in the past few years has grown from a parlor pastime to a sport of international aspect, will be seen at its best tonight when four outstanding world performers compete at the Arena for the Boston Bowl.

Favored to win the trophy, sponsored by the Greater Boston Table Tennis League, is Bohumil Vana, 19-year-old Prague University student and world's singles champion, who was brought over from Czechoslovakia to meet Jimmy McClure, co-holder of the world's doubles championship; Sandor Glancz, former doubles champion, and Bernie Grimes, national intercollegiate champion.

Vana is well known for his drop shots, slashing drives, and amazing returns. He always plays an offensive game. Bernie Grimes, winner of the best-player award last year, has developed quickly and is considered one of the outstanding players in the game today. These two should provide some of the best table tennis ever seen in the city.

As an added feature to the Bowl competition, Jane Stahl of Provincetown and Pembroke College and New England intercollegiate champion, will play a special exhibition match

Director Bushnell Tells Of Scouting Grid Officials

NEW YORK (AP)—With the exception of Referee John Getchell, who was accused of "shortchanging" Carnegie Tech out of a down in the Notre Dame game, and Referee Red Friesell, who got his name in the papers by calling three illegal pass penalties on Yale against Harvard and another on Navy against Army, football officials went through the 1938 season wearing their customary cloaks of anonymity.

They were merely figures in white knickers to the customers in the country's stadia. But to Asa Bushnell, Director of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, and to his crew of "scouts," they were the most important figures on the field.

Bushnell, to the many duties of his office, this year added the task of seeking to improve football officiating. He felt the best way to do this was to reduce the E. I. A.'s roster of 275 accredited officials to the best 150, thus providing more work for a more competent group of men.

Had to Investigate

He couldn't effect that reduction without first investigating the capabilities of the referees, umpires, head linesmen, and field judges. Nor could he investigate all of them himself. Therefore, he appointed a number of scouts, many of them former officials, to help him.

Each Saturday these scouts attended the games of some of the association's 34 member colleges. Unknown to the working officials, they were able to make a close study of their subjects.

The officials didn't take to the idea when Bushnell first proposed it. "A spy system" was one of the milder names they applied to it. But before long they realized that it was to their own interests to have their work judged by impartial observers rather than to trust to reports turned in by the naturally biased athletic directors and graduate managers of the colleges whose games they were handling.

System Worked Well

The system worked well. Bushnell had confidence in his scouts and their weekly reports, the officials knew were getting fair treatment, and at the end of the season Bushnell had a very good idea of which were his best men.

"The reason for reducing our staff is obvious," said the former Princeton Graduate Manager. "With 275 men on our list, none of them were getting enough work. And experience, it's been proved, is the best way for an official to improve. Only experience can teach him instinctively to make the right decision at the right time, for football is a good deal like bridge, no matter how much you may study the rules, there always will be plenty of hands you've never seen before."

The weeding-out system he used, Bushnell believes, was the most practical of a number of suggested means of reaching the same goal.

"One of the proposals was to set a hard and fast age limit," he explained. "That wouldn't work because it automatically would qualify men who weren't capable and exclude others who, despite advancing years, still might be among our most reliable workers.

"But we did take a step in that direction. We stiffened the physical examination.

Full-Time Salary

There also was a recent suggestion from George Preston Marshall, President of the professional Washington Redskins, that football officials be put on a full-time salary, like baseball umpires, to improve the standard of their work.

"That's obviously impractical under our set-up," said Bushnell. "After all, it's rare when an official works more than one game a week. Obviously, we wouldn't be able to afford more than very meager salaries. And we don't want the kind of men who would work for that pay.

"We do want the type of man we now have—the man who retains his enthusiasm for football, wants to keep in close contact with the game, makes a conscientious study of the rules and, while he willingly accepts the check he receives for his services, would work just as hard and just as well if the pay were abolished entirely."

Tigers' Deficit First in Three Years of Sport

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12 (AP)—For the first time in three years the Princeton University Athletic Association has finished a fiscal year in the "red."

R. Kenneth Fairman, Granduate Manager of Athletics, said the deficit for the year ended July 1, 1938, was $18,367.49. He listed income at $301,510.54 and expenditures at $319,878.03. Latest figures, he added, raised the accumulated deficit to $96,983.07.

A drop in income of about $43,000 was caused "largely by the diminished football income in the fall of 1937," Fairman commented. He placed the football decrease at $30,000. Fairman remarked on a "noticeable" drop in gate receipts from all sports.

Listed as chief reasons for the deficit were the football team's trip to Chicago, hiring of professional crew coaches, success of track, swimming, wrestling and cross-country teams thereby necessitating additional expenses to send individual stars to distant meets.

Also spent was $68,477.77 to improve the university's "Physical Education Plant."

Harvard Opens New Gymnasium In Cambridge

The Harvard Athletic Association opened the New Hemenway Gymnasium today.

This building, notable addition to the Harvard sport facilities, has been under construction since May 1 and is now ready to furnish squash, badminton and basketball courts for the recreational activities of members of the University.

Hemenway was built by the University and replaced the original gymnasium, a gift of Augustus Hemenway '79 and built in 1879, when it was considered the finest athletic building in the world. It served a useful purpose in Harvard undergraduate life until 1929 when it became outmoded and was replaced by the Indoor Athletic Building. When the site of the old gymnasium was taken for the Littauer Center Harvard offered to build the new Hemenway.

The building, located on Massachusetts Avenue, has three levels. On the first two there are 12 squash courts. On the third there is a main gymnasium which provides one large or two small basketball courts, or three badminton courts. In addition there is a special exercise room in which volley ball or badminton may be played.

Shower rooms are furnished on both the first and second floors and there are 752 general lockers and 18 lockers in the coaches and team room.

The building will be open daily from 11 a. m., to 7 p. m. Certain squash courts will be reserved for the varsity and freshman squash team between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m. The building will be under direction of the Harvard Athletic Association and may be used by all holders of participation tickets. It will be directly in charge of Norman Fradd, Assistant Director of Physical Education, and instructor in charge of the building will be Howard Cox.

Bermuda Offers Fine Program Of Sporting Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—The calendar of sports events and other fixtures for 1939 in which American visitors to Bermuda will participate was recently issued. Twenty-three main golf tournaments on Bermuda's five courses have been scheduled, in addition to a series of six smaller weekly tournaments for men and ladies. The Sixth Annual Mid-Ocean Invitation Tournament will be held Feb. 20-28, the Bermuda Ladies' Championship at Riddell's Bay Feb. 28-March 4, and the Bermuda Amateur Championship at the same club March 21-25.

Nine tennis fixtures include the annual Bermuda championships at the stadium March 11-18. The latter attracts a top-flight field of International stars. Exhibition matches between Fred Perry and Ellsworth Vines are set for March 1, 2 and 3.

Three international six-meter yacht racing series, and also the popular international one-design races will take place in April. Race series for Bermuda six-meters and one-design yachts will be held every other week from January to March. One-design dinghy and snipe events for local skippers are also on the summer and fall yacht calendar.

Soccer, rugby, badminton, table tennis, water sports, lawn bowling and a variety of other events are on the calendar.

English Hockey

LONDON, Dec. 12 (CP Cable)—Champion Harringay Racers received their first setback in three National Hockey League games when Earl's Court Rangers defeated them, 6-1, Saturday night. Two other teams—Harringay Greyhounds and Wembley Monarchs—have turned in two wins without a loss.

Monarchs beat Brighton Tigers 3-2 and Greyhounds gave Streatham a 5-1 whipping in the other two Saturday night games.

Sonja Henie Due in Town By Special Train Tuesday

A veritable wonderland of speed, color and beauty is coming to the Boston Garden on Wednesday evening and continuing through Sunday night, Dec. 18 (five nights) in the tremendous "Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass" climax of the 1939 edition of the Hollywood Ice Revue, which features the great Sonja Henie and a company of 100 skating dancers.

The number, which is from "My Lucky Star," Sonja Henie's current moving picture success, presents the entire cast in fanciful costumes of rare charm and beauty. Miss Henie, the cute little lady, who has astounded the entire world by her ice skating ability and technique, will appear as "Alice."

The little Norwegian girl who soared to unprecedented heights on the ice skating ring has done a lot for Sonja Henie, to be sure, but she has also done a lot for millions of other people.

Until the name of Sonja Henie became almost a by-word, ice skating in most parts of the country had relatively few devotees. In many sections, the natives knew of ice skating only what they had been told or had seen in pictures.

But when the little Norwegian blonde won 13 world championships in less than 10 years, then came to this country and rocketed almost overnight to cinema stardom—she is one of the 10 leading stars as based upon box office receipts—the non-skating world set up and took notice with the skaters.

That partly explains why absolute capacity crowds have packed stadiums wherever Sonja has appeared in recent weeks with her 100 hand-picked skating dancers comprising the dazzling 1939 Hollywood Ice Revue. Critics have left the Hollywood Ice Revue and returned to their offices to turn out almost hysterical praise for Sonja and her refrigerated extravaganza.

Miss Henie and her company leave Montreal in their special eight-car train, the same train that has brought them from the West Coast, at three o'clock tomorrow morning and are due to arrive in Boston about 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Harvard Athletic Insignia Awarded

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports of Harvard University has approved award of athletic insignia to 184 undergraduates. Of this number, the major football "H" was awarded to 22 undergraduates, the major track "H" to two members of the varsity cross-country team, and the major "H" in minor colors to 19 undergraduate members of the varsity soccer team. The Committee specially voted the award to the soccer team because it went through its season undefeated and won the New England Intercollegiate League Championship.

Six of the varsity football men received the major "H" for the third time. They were Kenneth L. Booth '39, Clarence E. Boston, Jr. '39, Donald L. Daughters '39, Capt. Robert L. Green, Jr. '39, F. Austin Harding, Jr. '39, and Clifford W. Wilson '39.

Five members of the varsity soccer team won insignia three times. They were Joseph C. Bradley '39, Frank R. Harnden '39, Capt. John MacL. Johansen '39, George W. Phillips '39, and Harold P. Williams, Jr. '39, and had the soccer team not been voted the major "H" in minor colors, these five men would have won that award because of three years of competition in the same minor sport.

Minor track "H's" were awarded to nine members of the varsity cross-country team, and the minor football "H" to 31 members of the junior varsity football team. There was a duplication of the latter award in the varsity and junior varsity football squads. Eight members of the junior varsity football team who won insignia by playing against the Yale junior varsity team also won it because they dressed with the varsity squad for the Yale game.

Major football numerals were awarded to 37 freshmen, major track numerals to two freshmen, and minor track numerals to nine freshmen. Minor numerals were won by 18 junior varsity soccer players and 24 freshman soccer players.

The list of major insignia awards follows:

Varsity Cross Country

Clark, Eugene Vaughn '40, Tuttle, William Penn Jr. '40.

Varsity Football

Booth, Kenneth Loring '39, Boston, Clarence Elijah Jr. '39, Burnett, Robert Manton '39, Cohen, Myron Leon '39, Coleman, William Caldwell Jr. '40, Daughters, Donald Lawrence '39, Fearon, James Burgess '39, Foley, Francis Frederick '39, Gardella, Joseph Warren '41, Glueck, David Stransky Occ., Green, Robert Lee Jr. '39 Captain, Hallett, Moses Deering '40, Harding, Francis Austin Jr. '39, Healey, Thomas Vincent '40, Jameson, Winthrop Strickland Jr. '39, Lowry, Donald Irwin '41, Macdonald, Torbert Hart '40, Mellen, Nicholas '39, Russell, Henry Edwards '39, Smith, Benjamin Atwood '39, Wilson, Clifford Walker '39, Bolton Oliver Payne '39, Manager.

Varsity Soccer

Bradley, Joseph Clark '39, Edgar, William Jr. '41, Hanford, George Hyde '41, Hardenbergh, Nelson Knapp '40, Harnden, Frank Roderic '39, Ives, David Otis '41, Jacobson, Bernard James '39, Johansen, John MacLane '39, Captain, Lewis, Richard Warrington Baldwin '39, Mendel, Howard Pyle '40, Page, Arthur Wilson Jr. '40, Phillips, George Wendell '39, Rousmaniere, James Ayer '40, Scully, Robin '40, Sinnott, John Jr. '39, Williams, Harold Putnam Jr. '39, Willetts, Joseph Prentice '41, Witkin, Richard '39, Goodrich, Donald Charles '39, Manager.

Sammy Snead Leading Prize Winner of 1938

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 12 (AP)—Sammy Snead, cannonading pro from White Sulphurs Springs, W. Va., emerged yesterday as golfdom's all-time money baron with $19,039 in this year's winnings tucked away where he feels it's safest.

Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager for the Professional Golfers Association, wore out three pencils figuring up Snead's fairway income and at the end pronounced him greatest money winner in all P. G. A. history.

The end is not yet, for Snead is topheavy favorite to take the $10,000 Miami open starting Thursday, which would boost his income past the $20,000 mark. He won the tournament last year with a 72-hole score of 267, just 10 strokes better than the best previous victor.

Harry Cooper of Chicopee, Mass., leading money winner last year with $14,300, is in third place with a mere $7,765. Johnny Revolta is a poor second with $8,553 in cash prizes.

Others high in this year's money brackets, as announced by Corcoran:

Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., $7,475; Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., $6,800; Ky Laffoon, Northmoor, Ill., $6,265; Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., $5,842; Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, L. I., $5,525; Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., $4,831; Jimmy Thompson, Shawnee, Pa., $4,750; Dick Metz, Chicago, $4,137, and Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., $4,058.

Carnegie Tech Is Back on Gridiron

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12 (AP)—Carnegie Tech's football warriors pulled on their battle togs again today for a hard week's practice before heading South to the Sugar Bowl and their date with Texas Christian Jan. 2.

Resolved to "stop Davey O'Brien," the Tartans dedicated their drills principally to perfect a "bullet proof" pass defense. It was due largely to the little all-America quarterback's mighty pitching arm that the Horned Frogs romped through an unbeaten and untied season.

Big Bill Kern, Tartan coach, could not be on hand for the resumption of practice, having a banquet engagement at Notre Dame. Dr. Eddie Baker, assistant coach, was in charge.

The squad of 43 entrains next Saturday for Bay St. Louis, Miss., and a two-week training period before moving into New Orleans for the Sugar Bowl contest.

Ticket Rates Set For Iowa Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Reasonable rates for basketball tickets, such as have attracted 368,500 persons to the Hawkeye field house in the past six seasons, have been set for the eleven University of Iowa home games of 1938-39.

Charles Galiher, business manager of athletics, announced Tuesday that the athletic board has established the prices at 75 cents per reserved seat for the six Conference games, with adult general admission 40 cents and children 25 cents. Year-book holders are entitled to free reserved seats.

For the five non-Conference games, no seats will be reserved, the general admission prices being 40 and 25 cents. The season opens Dec. 3 against Carleton.

Toronto Argonauts Canadian Champions

TORONTO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Led by Buster Storey, who scored three touchdowns and set up another in the final 15 minutes of play, the Toronto Argonauts galloped to a 30-7 victory over the Winnipeg Blue Bombers Saturday to win the Canadian football championship. A crowd of 21,000 in varsity stadium saw the Argos roll to 24 points in the last quarter after trailing by one point.

Storey's run that put Toronto in position for its final tally covered 102 yards.

Sporting Around the Hub

Local hockey fans are due to pay just tribute to Frankie Brimsek at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. The new goalie has definitely won his spurs and will make his second home appearance of the season against the Montreal Canadiens. He has three-straight shutouts to his mark.

Canadiens got away to a faltering start this season and only lately have begun to assume the form expected in pre-season figures. They really started their present boom at the expense of the Bruins in Montreal last Dec. 1 when they whipped the locals 2-0. That game marked the debut of Brimsek and his only defeat in the major league. Since then he has not even been scored upon and he will personally try to avenge that one licking.

* * *

Winter sports at Tufts officially gets underway Wednesday. The varsity and freshman basketball teams open at the Cousens Gymnasium against Northeastern varsity and yearling teams. The Jumbo varsity will court a strong first team, but is weak on replacements.

* * *

Coach Henry McCarthy will send his undefeated M. I. T. basketball team against Trinity tomorrow night in the Tech Hangar. The Engineers defeated Harvard in the opener and then followed up with a triumph over New Hampshire. Saturday Tech will entertain Colby.

* * *

Basketball at Dartmouth looked more cheery today when Bob MacLeod, football great, reported. The Big Green will play Providence College tomorrow night and the varsity hockey team will face an amateur club from Concord, N. H.—if ice is available.

* * *

The Victory Dinner, given by the Harvard Club of Boston, to the Crimson varsity football team when it defeats Yale, will take place tonight. Some 600 will sit down with invited guests and the few remaining tickets were expected to go to friends of Harvard today. Movie films of grid games will be shown.

* * *

A high handicap standard was set for this season's games of the Commonwealth Polo League when Leo Boyle of Natick led the Ramblers into a rushing onslaught of goal-making to defeat Harvard's Jayvees, 17 to 8, in the league's opener Saturday night.

* * *

Scoring 10 times himself, Boyle instigated seven other goals to severely impair Crimson Jayvee hopes in the six chukker feature of the triple-header. Boyle's uncanny eye for seemingly impossible shots has already earned him a three handicap.

* * *

In the other two contests, Fairview took a back seat as the Cavalry's three-goal lead in the first period led to a score of 4 to 2. Mayfair took the first of the two elimination games for Class B rating in a 5-to-3 victory over Newport.

* * *

Harvard's winter sports program is in full sway this week. The basketball team meets Brown on Wednesday and Boston University Saturday. Hal Ulen's varsity swimmers open against the Alumni Friday evening. The hockey team goes against the Junior Olympics tomorrow evening.

* * *

Interscholastic football and baseball champions of this section will be dined at the Hotel Lenox the evening of Dec. 29 by the Massachusetts Interscholastic Sportswriters' Association.

* * *

All baseball eyes will be on New York's Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow as the big league boys open their annual convention.

* * *

The Arthur H. Lockett trophy began its journey back to Philadelphia today, following yesterday's Phillie triumph over Boston in the intercity squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club.

Rose Bowl Sold Out

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Rose Bowl, as might be expected, has been sold out for the Duke-Southern California grid battle Jan. 2.

Officials of Southern California, the host school, formally announced that no more ticket applications need be sent in, and gave strong intimation that many thousand requests now on hand would have to be returned, unopened.

National Motor Boat Show Plans for Many Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the 34th National Motor Boat Show at Grand Central Palace less than a month away, boating enthusiasts from every section of the country are eagerly awaiting this annual marine extravaganza, scheduled for Jan. 6 to 14. More than a dozen national and local boating organizations will hold their annual meetings during the show.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association starts the meeting calendar with a council luncheon the first Saturday of the show, Jan. 7, and the Waterway League of America is scheduled to convene on the following Monday.

During the week important meetings will be held by the National Outboard Association, the National Outboard Racing Commission, the American Power Boat Association, Racing Commission, the Regatta Circuit Riders Club, the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, the New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation and the Raritan Bay Yacht Racing Association.

The hilarious highlight of the week arrive on Thursday, Jan. 12, when the Seuss Navy Admirals, a fun making organization, hold their annual luncheon "maneuvers."

Saturday, Jan. 14, the concluding sessions of the eight-day run, will be featured by the annual meeting of United States Power Squadrons delegates, to be followed that evening by the organization's Silver Anniversary Ball.

New Record

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The figures on yesterday's National Professional Football League championship game between the Green Bay Packers and the New York Giants at New York:

Attendance	48,120 (*)
Gross receipts (less fed. tax)	$168,331.80
Players pool	28,585.68
Giants' share	17,151.40
Individual players share (34 players)	504.45
Packers' shares	11,434.28
Individual players' share (31 players)	368.84
Second play clubs' share	5,717.12
Washington (second in eastern division)	2,858.56
Detroit (second in western division)	2,858.56

(*) New attendance record for play-offs.

Tourists Hit 220 for Two

MELBOURNE, Dec. 12 (CP cable)—After dismissing Rest of Australia for 215 runs, the Aussie team that recently returned from its English tour hit up 220 runs for two wickets in the second day's play of a four-day match. The contest was arranged in celebration of the centenary of the Melbourne Cricket Club.

Don Bradman, Captain of the touring team, had made 83 not out when play closed. W. A. Brown, veteran first-wicket batsman, was second highest scorer with 67. Playing for the Rest, Sidney Barnes was dismissed after compiling 63.

Bucknell Captain

LEWISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Joseph Diblin, of Highstown, New Jersey, has been elected captain of the Bucknell University soccer team by 16 letter men.

New Athletic Director

Thomas W. Taylor

Newly appointed Director of Athletics at Brown University to succeed the late Fred W. Marvel.

clean...complete
...expertly reported

Look for these features:—

- From Sports Sidelines
- By-Plays
- And Talking Of—
- Chess

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
WITH A BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND EDITION
4 cents a day to subscribers
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Annual Major-League Meetings—Bruin Goalie Sets Mark—Pacific Coast Sidelines

Babe Horrell No Indication Of New Deal Football Ahead

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Beavers of Oregon State College clung to third place in the Pacific Coast Conference in holding the stronger Bruins of U. C. L. A. to a 6-6 tie here Saturday. The last scheduled game of the entire Conference, the tight contest was a fair way out of a situation which saw the Beavers, better on paper, faced with a determined eleven playing the last game under its retiring head-coach, William Henry Spaulding. The visitors played over their heads, and almost won for their coach; but inasmuch as defense is a part of football, the Staters rose to the occasion on demand to stave off two almost-certain touchdowns within grasp of the over-eager Bruins.

85-Yard Runback

Beaver Harold Higgins '40 scampered 85 yards in returning the opening kick-off, catching the ball on his nine and almost scoring to climax as pretty a run as the Coliseum has seen this year. Three plays later he went over from his three-yard line.

The Bruins, who had vowed to win for Spaulding, then dominated the situation for the rest of the game. Twice in the first half they were in scoring position on two different drives; on one occasion they had four chances from the two - yard line; but Big Jim Kisselburgh, the sophomore fullback who is making nearly everyone's all-Coast this year as the able successor to Beaver Joe Gray '37, had different plans.

Score Tied

The Bruins tied things up in the middle of the second half. The drive began with the count first and 15 on their own 45. Merle Harris lost four, smeared by all-Coast Victor Seares, sophomore Beaver tackle. Kenny Washington completed a pass to W. W. Strode on the Beaver 37. Penalty for offsides and plunges by Washington and Fullback Bus Sutherland made it fourth and two on the seven. Kenny in a cross-court pass to End James Mitchell tied the score.

In the fight for third place in the Conference standings, Oregon State drew up on Saturday with an eleven very similar to the hot-and-cold Bruins. The Beavers had been beaten by U. S. C. and Idaho, and then went out to whip Portland U., Washington, and Washington State in that order. Cal had its hands full in winning 13-7, and the Badgers came back to win 6-0 over Stanford and 14-0 over Oregon, its intrastate rival.

The Bruins had beaten Idaho, Stanford, and Washington, but lost to Cal, Oregon, and U. S. C. Largely because the game was played here, the Bruins were the slight favorite.

To Honor Bill

Regardless of the outcome, the fans were out to honor Bill Spaulding in his last game as "open" coach here. It was a great occasion for the man who has grown up with the Bruin institution. From the days of the "southern-branch" on the old intown campus, the Bruins entered big-time under Bill when he arrived in 1925 from Minnesota. Since then, they have succeeded in winning at least once from every Conference member except the Trojans; with the cross-town rivals the Spaulding-coached Bruins eked out a 7-7 tie in their renewal of play in 1936. The 42-7 score handed by the Jones' boys was the most crushing blow of Genial Bill's career, but he understood that Troy had to do it in order to get the Rose Bowl bid. This pasting, in fact, was the worst since the same Trojans had over-run the Bruins with eight touchdowns in 1930 and then dropped the upstarts from their schedule until 1936.

Some infer that the Bruins lost to assure themselves of that Hawaii voyage: it was unkind but logical to conclude that if the Bruins made S. C. look good enough, S. C. would go to Pasadena for a half-hour busride, while the Bruins would get the 4,400-mile round trip. And that's the way it worked out. The Bruins sail Dec. 15, meet the Honolulu Town Team on the Saturday before Christmas, take on the University of Hawaii on the New Year Monday, and then embark for home on Jan. 6. Could Bill end up a career in a more pleasant way?

No New Deal

Just what the kicking upstairs of Spaulding will mean in the way of a New Deal for Bruin elevens is very much the topic of speculation these days. Before the announcement of the successor, everyone was under the impression that the reason Spaulding was stepping out was to get in a new system. Who should they choose but his able assistant, Babe Horrell, to become head coach, while Bill devotes all his time as Director of Athletics for the University of California at Los Angeles?

Those who imagine there will be a swift change in the manner of coaching at Westwood are extremely imaginative. Babe is much the same type as Bill, easy-going, quiet, a great friend to his friends, and solid as steel. He is a much younger man, being out of school only 15 years, while Bill has been out of Wabash twice that long. Since Babe is not the "young rebel" type, it is more than likely that the Bruin teams will be the same smoldering teams of old, rather than the firing Troy-like machine many alumni hoped for.

It can be said that the arrangement is a graceful way to reward Bill and a commendable precedent to set for energetic assistant coaches. Bill's coaching contract called for two checks: one from the Associated Students as football head, and one from the separate University administration as titular head of the Department of Physical Education for Men. Now he continues to receive the latter check, and the size of it, or of the other two, is not released for publication.

Name Coach Out

Getting Babe as head coach threw to the winds the chances of getting "name" coaches with proven records—at probably a much higher figure than the up-and-coming Babe would be satisfied with for the chance. At this writing, a correspondent who knows both men would find it very unrealistic to believe that Babe is "going to change things," or that he would inaugurate a single move that might raise the eyebrow of the man who in many legal ways remains his boss.

Edwin "Babe" Horrell is one of five brothers who have made athletic history at nearby Pasadena, whose Junior College has named its football gridiron "Horrell Field" in their honor. Babe went on to Cal, where he captained the 1924 team from center; he was good enough to be scouted personally by Walter Camp, who placed him on his all-America that year—as a guard.

Babe came to U. C. L. A. as line coach in 1930, and has been spending his odd hours with a mortgage firm. He gets one new assistant, James Blewett, probably the most popular of field officials in the Pacific Coast Conference. Jim for a decade or more has been coaching football at his high-school alma mater, Manual Arts, here; this year a 6-0 defeat by a traditional rival, Fremont, ended a string of 25 victories! Jim also went to Cal, where he was one of three brothers making history for the Blue and Gold, in the World War period.

Last year Ray Richards made such a showing as line coach of the Los Angeles Bulldog pros that he was signed this year to take over the Bruin line. He is slated to remain, along with Cecil Hollingsworth, Cliff Simpson, and A. J. Sturzenegger, the veteran Bruin staff who have helped Spaulding bring the baby of the conference up to first-rate performance.

Robert K. Shellaby

Southern Group Liberalizes Its Athletic Policy

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Southern Conference has liberalized its regulations governing financial aid to athletes, voted down a proposal to abolish spring football practice and given its official blessing to Duke's trip to the Rose Bowl.

The vote eliminating a bylaw clause specifying that scholarships, jobs and loans be equally open to non-athletes and athletes was not recorded.

The Conference re-elected Dr. W. H. Wannamaker, of Duke, President for a third term. Dr. Allan W. Hobbs, University of North Carolina, was again named Vice-President, and Col. William Couper, V. M. I., was returned to the Secretary-Treasurer's post.

The scholarship clause, one of the final remaining major planks in the Graham plan for de-emphasis of football, was adopted by the circuit in 1936. The measure was intended to prevent faculty committees from considering athletic ability in aiding students, assuring non-athletes an equal chance at all awards.

Dr. Hobbs was the only speaker in behalf of the retention of the clause. He viewed its elimination as admitting that "institutions are to help athletes more than any other students."

C. O. Miles, of Virginia Tech, who sponsored the change along with Clemson, pointed out that Conference rules still provided that the awards be made "on the basis of character, scholarship, financial need, competence for any specific task, and general merit."

Lazzeri Joins Dodgers

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Tony Lazzeri, who obtained his release from the Chicago Cubs a few days ago, has accepted terms to play second base for the Brooklyn Dodgers next year.

Lazzeri telegraphed Larry MacPhail his acceptance of a one-year contract after a long distance telephone talk with the Brooklyn official.

He declined to disclose salary terms, but expressed satisfaction with the deal. He said he was most happy over the fact he will get back into player's harness.

College Basketball Results

Iowa State 29, Iowa State Teachers 38.
St. Francis 26, City College (N. Y.) 24.
Brooklyn 42, Seton Hall 16.
Cedarville 28, Otterbein 25.
Hamline 44, North Dakota State 35.
Swarthmore 44, Beloit (Wis.) 31.
Chicago 23, Marquette 43.
Illinois 49, Wash. Univ. of St. Louis 31
Oklahoma A. & M. 25, Univ. of Kansas 19.
Loyola Coll. 31, Catholic Univ., Wash., 30.
Kent State 27, Bluffton 25.
Franklin College 32, Evansville 31.
Ball State 45, Indiana Central 37.
Rutgers 40, Montclair Teachers 29
South Dakota Univ. 30, Nebraska 44.
Toledo, 36, Hillsdale (Mich.) 30.
Wilmington 65, De Sales 40.
Findlay 30, Western Reserve 57.
Pittsburgh 48, Northwestern 37.
Huron College 33, Macalester 46.
Rensselaer Poly. 29, Albany State T. 22.
Notre Dame 39, Wisconsin 45.
Penn. Military Coll. 45, Phil. Pharm. 35
Muhlenberg 42, Newark Univ. 28.
Villanova 39, Albright 22.
Carleton 22, Minnesota 47.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 28, S. Dak. St. 31.
Lincoln Mem. (Tenn.) 34, Union Coll. 27.
Indiana State 23, S. E. Missouri T. 22.
Butler 44, Valparaiso 26.
Western Ontario 32, Niagara 25.
Alfred 39, McMaster (Hamilton, Ont.) 25.
Kearney, Neb., T. 9, Ft. Hays State 24.
Warrensburg, Mo., T 27, Pittsburg, Kan., T. 32.
Detroit Tech. 48, Ohio Chiropody (Cleveland) 31.
Scranton Univ. 45, St. Francis 28.
W. Virginia 43, W. Virginia Wesleyan 29.
Lafayette 36, Upsala 24.
Cincinnati 40, Morehead S. T. 19.
Ashland 64, Kenyon 38.
Doane (Neb.) 36, Kansas S. 56.
Colgate 61, Arnold 31.
Cornell 58, Toronto 30.
Penn State 45, Susquehanna 22.
Ohio State 43, George Washington 27.
Brooklyn Poly 39, Newark C. of Engineering 33.
Wash. and Jeff. 37, Carnegie Tech. 52.
Indiana 49, Miami 23.
Kentucky 57, Kentucky Wesleyan 18.
Rice Inst. 40, Tulane 18.
Manchester 63, Taylor Univ. 39.
St. Joseph's 48, Concordia 22.
St. John's 24, Hampden Sydney 41.
Milwaukee School of Engineering 21, Ripon 43.
Stevens Pt. T. 53, Northland 39.
Augustana 17, Columbia 29.
Arkansas State 50, State Normal 41.
New Mexico Mines 49, New Mexico U. 26
Lowell Textile 33, Rhode Island State 60.
Buffalo State 43, Slippery Rock T. 48.
McCrary's Eagles 38, Duke 32.
Tennessee 29, Clemson 24.
Univ. of Ark. 36, Southeastern Ok. T. 21
Boston Univ. 44, Springfield Coll. 39.
Williams 33, Clark 24.
Brown 51, Connecticut State 31.
E. Stroudsburg T. 33, Connecticut T. 32.
St. Joseph's 54, Wake Forest 49.

College Swimming

Springfield 49, Connecticut 26.
Worcester Tech 47, M. I. T. 28.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Washington Redskins, featuring passing of Sammy Baugh, won National Pro Football League title by defeating Chicago Bears, 28-21.

Three Years Ago

Brooklyn Dodgers trade Ray Benge, Al Lopez, Bobby Reis and Tony Cuccinello to Boston for Ed Brandt and Randy Moore.

Five Years Ago

Kenesaw M. Landis re-elected for seven-year term as baseball commissioner. Will Harridge re-elected President of American League for five years.

They Beat Green Bay Packers

Wide World

New York Giants Pro Football Team

Left to right: Line—Lee Howell, Ox Parry, John Dell Isola, Mel Hein, Orville Tuttle, Ed Widseth, and Jim Poole. Backs—Ward Cuff, Leland Shaffer, Ed Danowski, and Hank Soar.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Proposal for 30-Hour 'Tests'

LONDON—Take away the time factor, and you take away an integral part of cricket as Englishmen understand the game. Which explains why there has been such a sympathetic reception among cricketers here for the suggestion by the Advisory County Cricket Committee that Anglo-Australian test matches should be limited to 30 hours duration. This is construed as the first shot in a campaign to abolish "timeless" tests. A very gentle shot, mind you. Fired into the camp of those who most favor matches played right out to a finish, regardless of the passing days. Namely, the Australians.

The official statement on the subject reads thus:

"The Advisory County Cricket Committee have decided to ask the Australian Board of Control to consider an arrangement whereby the hours of play in test matches between England and Australia should be standardized at 30 hours in each case and that all test matches should be of equal duration in both countries. In England, five days of six hours per day, and in Australia six days of five hours duration."

This, you will see, is a species of compromise between the views commonly held in the two countries. In England we have been having tests limited to four days; "down under" they have been playing them out to the very end. But, on closer investigation, it seems clear that the English authorities are conceding much more than they are asking of the Australians. For, of the 76 tests played so far in Australia, only six, I believe, have not been completed within six days. Five of those six ended on the seventh day, and one—at Melbourne in 1929—ended early in the afternoon of the eighth.

Setting a Premium

However, it seems that many Australians do not view the proposal too favorably. Some of them insist that the only sure way to give the better team its due reward is for a match to be played until somebody wins it. But the English reply to this is that, when you emphasize the importance of ensuring a conclusive result, you detract inevitably from the spectacular appeal of the play by setting a premium on defensive cricket.

When people allow runs to accumulate slowly, instead of going after them and taking chances, the whole business tends to become something of a study in still life. As we had occasion to notice from time to time during the test match series played in England this summer. Not least of all The Oval, here, in the one "timeless" encounter of the five, a match which England won by a ludicrous margin after putting together 347 runs for one wicket on the first day, 287 on the second, and 269 on the third, making a first innings total of 903 for seven wickets declared. The only real interest in all that run-getting lay in the exploit of young Leonard Hutton. He put up a record individual score of 364. But, here again, one must emphasize that, in order to do it, he played the longest innings ever known in first-class cricket.

The tempo of play was unsatisfactory. And it is for just the same reason that four day "tests"—the successors in England to three day battles—have come in for so much criticism. "Safety first" batting off the back foot, added to carefully prepared pitches which afford the bowler negligible assistance, give undue importance to an entirely fortuitous occurrence, the winning of the toss to decide which team shall have the right to bat first. If this side makes a big score, or a not-so-very-big score slowly, then the folk who bat second may be on the defensive all through. They cannot afford to lose wickets quickly, so they score cautiously, and, if they do happen to lose wickets quickly, then they give up trying to score altogether and concern themselves simply with playing out time.

Bright Cricket

Clearly the solution, bringing with it a restoration of bright cricket, is either a faster tempo or longer hours of duration. The first being unenforceable—at any rate, unenforceable without drastic fundamental alterations to the rules or a complete change of approach by batsmen—the authorities have proposed an extension of hours. But, because they consider the pressure of time essential to the production of proper cricket, they are asking the Australians to abandon the principle of the "timeless" test.

In appraising any reluctance to make this sacrifice, it is necessary to remember that cricket in Australia and cricket in England are two decidedly different things. Or, at any rate, they are two things influenced by strongly contrasted conditions. A cricket match is inevitably a more momentous occurrence in Australia than it is here. Because there are fewer to be seen, and, on an average, spectators must make longer journeys to see them. The climate, the pitches, the players and the spectators are all made to last. And the longer they last the better, say some. Especially as there are financial considerations to be thought of.

Anyway, the Advisory County Cricket Committee's recommendation, to be conveyed to the Solons of Australian cricket by the Marylebone Cricket Club, affords a fresh basis for discussion and may lead, somehow or other, to what the cricketing public most desires at heart—adventurous, enterprising play.

£42,000 Profit

Meanwhile, there has been a decided accession of wealth to English cricket as the result of the series of tests played last summer. Notwithstanding the fact that one match was abandoned through rain without a single ball being bowled—yes, quite right, it was at Manchester—the net profit upon the Australians' tour amounted to no less than £42,000. The share-out of this very handsome sum carries £3,350 into the coffers of the Marylebone Cricket Club and each of the first-class counties upon whose grounds test matches were played, £1,600 to each of the first-class counties that did not stage such games, £220 to each of the Minor Counties and £220 apiece to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

This financial account might seem to indicate there cannot be very much wrong with modern cricket as a spectacle. But the majority of cricketers here feel very sincerely that there is. "The whole spirit of play in big games has changed" said an old-timer to me, after we had watched the Australians hanging out their bats passively against county bowling that was by no means terrific. He blamed the decline of fast bowling. Others blame other things. Many attempted explanations are put forward, many schemes for improving the situation are outlined. The riddle still awaits solution. Which reminds me of another one.

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"Q:—What is the difference between a cricketer and photographer?
A:—Only one can get positive results with negative tactics."

Terry Solves Problem With Bonura Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Baseball's big bartering corps, all present or accounted for a day ahead of the annual major league meetings, placed Zeke Bonura's name on a "sold" tag today and started shuffling for other deals.

Culminating negotiations in progress for several days, the Washington Senators sent the slugging first sacker to the New York Giants yesterday for an estimated $20,000 and two minor league players — First Baseman Jim Carlin of Richmond and Pitcher Tom Baker of Jersey City.

Hit 22 Homers

Arrangements for the trade were made during the minor league meeting at New Orleans last week, but were held up until after other American League clubs waived on Bonura.

Bonura, an unsteady fielder but a long-distance hitter who drove in 113 runs and knocked 22 homers last season on a .291 average, is figured by Manager Bill Terry to fill one of the infield spots with which Terry has been dissatisfied. Billy Jurges already has been obtained in a six-player swap with the Cubs to handle the shortstopping.

One other deal started at the minor league meeting may be completed today if the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast League reach an agreement on Freddy Hutchinson, the prime pitching prospect of the minors. Rumors have it the Pirates have met the $50,000 ticket placed on him and now are trying to dig up certain players demanded by Seattle to complete the deal.

With representatives of many minor league clubs fringing the Waldorf-Astoria lobby looking for any meaty leavings, the major league magnates and managers were in and out of countless huddles throughout the day. All professed to have matters of great import stewing.

Hassett Rumors

The Brooklyn Dodgers were loudly auctioning First Baseman Buddy Hassett, with Philadelphia one of the prospects. Asked for his slant on the trade table, Doc Prothro, the Phil's new pilot just up from Little Rock in the Southern Association, drawled:

"I'm just a new hand here. Let the other fellows do the talking."

The other baseball men were taking him at his word, but not about specific trades. Some of the talk centered on the administrative problems which will come before the National and American leagues in the separate meetings during the next two days and the joint meeting Thursday.

There was widespread belief that the player limit would be raised from 23 to its pre-depression level of 25 and also opinion that the American League would adopt the ball now used by the National League.

The proposal of the Yankees to spread player salaries over an eight-month period instead of six in order to insure prompt reporting at training camps was frowned upon by many representatives, and the desires of the Cleveland Indians and Philadelphia Athletics for night baseball fell under the doubtful column.

Cuff Takes Coaching Berth at Marquette

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Ward Cuff, one of the heroes of the New York Giants' triumph over the Green Bay Packers in yesterday's National Professional Football League playoff, will not have much time to waste even though the season is over.

Before the game, Cuff received a telegram from his old college, Marquette, offering him a job as assistant track coach and a post helping with spring football practice. He said he would take them both.

Today Cuff and his teammates are to decide on their post-season program. The victory qualified them to meet an all-star eleven in a charity game at Los Angeles, Jan. 15. If they accept it, they probably will re-assemble there for practice Jan. 2, and they may take on a few other western exhibitions.

No Sheepskin

CHICAGO (AP)—Dick Schweidler, Chicago Bear halfback, is the only player in the National Football League who has played no college football. He gained his experience on the LaGrange (Ill.) High School team and in independent football around Chicago.

Melillo Succeeds Schang

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 10 (AP)—C. C. Slapnicka, vice-president of the Cleveland Indians, announced here today that Oscar Melillo has been appointed to succeed Wally Schang as coach of the Tribe.

Giants Win Pro Football Title By Open Tactics

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Professional football patterns its game to the customers' wishes. The customers want wide-open football with plenty of scoring. No better case for both the customers and the pros could have been presented than yesterday's National League championship playoff, in which the New York Giants beat the Green Bay Packers, 23-17.

It was a gaudy, giddy and altogether glamorous demonstration of just how football should be played. It presented two tough, hard-bitten sets of linemen working ahead of two squads of driving ball carriers, deadly blockers and passers.

Coached by Owen

It also was a fine testimonial to pro football's sponsors and to Giant Coach Steve Owen; to the sponsors because 48,120 spectators, a new playoff record, paid $68,331.80 into the Polo Grounds till to see the game, to Owen because the Giants' well-won triumph topped off a rebuilding campaign begun two years ago when he scrapped most of his veterans in favor of young bloods.

Stout Steve, who rates this the best Giant team he has coached and a more alert club than the 1927 team he played on and which gave up only 20 points, did a masterful job. The Packers' 17 points were the most scored on the New Yorkers by any club this season. He had his team at its peak for its three most vital games: the 15-3 conquest of the Packers Nov. 20, the 36-0 rout of Washington last Sunday that clinched the Eastern title, and yesterday's final triumph.

Having proved the best defensive team in the league during the regular season, the Giants were expected to play for the breaks. Actually they made them, blocking two kicks and recovering a fumble to set up a field goal and the first two touchdowns. Then they showed they also could put on a sustained drive by marching 61 yards to the winning score. That was made on Ed Danowski's second touchdown pass, after a field goal had given Green Bay a short-lived 17-16 lead.

Great Line Play

The Giants' starting line, which played without relief for all but a few minutes, split the honors of the day with Danowski, the league's best passer: Tuffy Leemans and Ward Cuff. Leemans danced 23 yards in three plays for the first tally and Cuff booted the field goal and kicked two extra points.

But the big winner was pro football. It proved again that hard cash (the Giants' share of the pool was $460 each and the Packers' $337) is a sound replacement for college spirit; that its own rules (forward passing from anywhere behind the line of scrimmage, goal posts on the goal line, running with recovered fumbles) and its own policies (punting to the safety man instead of to the sideline, running plays into the open and very few of them into the line) make for a far more spectacular game.

As for the collegians, any college team would be foolish to get on the same field with the Giants—or Green Bay, for that matter.

Touring American Eleven in France

LYON, France, Dec. 12 (AP)—America's touring footballers cut loose with a barrage of razzle-dazzle plays yesterday and scored so many touchdowns no one apparently cared—least of all the 6,000 amused French spectators.

The outcome was 38 to 26 in favor of the "New Yorkers" who lost to the "All Stars" Saturday in Paris. Both teams are coached by Jim Crowley of Fordham University and are composed of ex-players of Eastern American colleges.

The blue-clad New Yorkers led 19 to 13 at halftime, but lost control temporarily in the third period and had to stage a last chapter stampede with their trick plays and passes to overtake the red - jerseyed All Stars.

PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP)—The "All Stars" beat the "New Yorkers" 25 to 14, in an exhibition Saturday which drew 30,000 perplexed Frenchmen to the rain-soaked Parc Des Princes Stadium.

The majority of the spectators were unable to understand just exactly what the game was all about, but the spectacular passing and running attacks of both teams encouraged them to cheer their favorites in typical American style.

Vic Fusia of Manhattan and Ray Stoviak of Villanova were backfield standouts for the winners, followed closely by Joe Woitkoski of Fordham.

This Ball Really Bounced

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP)—Springfield fans won't soon forget the freak play that featured the game with Central Missouri Teachers.

Holland of the Teachers tossed a pass which a Springfield player batted. But the ball bounded in the air and Kenny of Teachers caught it.

Kenny was tackled by Whipple of Springfield but the ball got away once more. A Springfield man, Dwight Bumpus, caught it and gained 20 yards.

Ocean Race

The next biennial ocean yacht race from Newport, R. I., to St. David's Head, Bermuda, will take place in June, 1940.

Spartanburg Signs Pettit

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 10 (AP)—The Spartanburg baseball club of the South Atlantic League has announced the signing of Leon Pettit, former Washington and Philadelphia Athletic pitcher, as player-manager for the Spartanburg team.

College Wrestling

Brooklyn College 26; M. I. T. 8.

Brimsek Ignores Ranger Fame To Win 3-0 Game in New York

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	8	2	1	35	13	17
Rangers	7	3	0	29	21	14
Chicago	6	7	1	25	27	13
Americans	5	5	2	26	38	12
Toronto	5	6	2	24	20	12
Detroit	4	6	1	27	33	9
Canadiens	4	8	1	28	42	9

Result Dec. 10

Toronto 4, Chicago 1.

Results Dec. 11

Boston 3, Rangers 0.
Chicago 4, Americans 0.
Canadiens 4, Detroit 2.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

They should wrap that trophy for the National Hockey League prize rookie of the season and ship it to Mr. Frank Brimsek, care of the Boston Bruins right now. Here is a youngster who took the place formerly occupied by Tiny Thompson, best goalie in the league, season after season, and took it amid the pressure of possible fan protest at the passing of the popular Thompson. Not only did he ignore the impending reaction and fill the breach, but he has set the season record for goalies to date with three successive shutouts.

Last night in New York the Bruins presented their new netminder to a capacity crowd of 16,218 fans, who watched their favorites beaten, 3-0. The Bruins were short-handed in that their all-star center, Bill Cowley, and defenseman, Dit Clapper, did not make the trip. It looked like an easy two points for the "Streamliners." Evidently Brimsek did not appreciate the handicap, for he, along with herculean efforts of the defensemen, proceeded to unveil the famous "streamline" attack as no more than a publicized myth.

Brimsek now has gone 192 minutes and 80 seconds without being scored against. The last puck to enter a net he guarded was scored at 7m. 20s. of the third period in Montreal, Dec. 1, when Canadiens won, 2-0. Johnny Gagnon scored that goal and at the time probably was elated enough, but did not realize that that was the last score to be made against the American-born goalie through the next three games.

Chicago Black Hawks came out of their slump last night when they shut out the New York Americans, 4-0, on Chicago ice, after losing four straight. They were toppled in Toronto Saturday night, 4 to 1. The Hawks revamped their style of play last night, adopting defensive measures with a one-goal lead, and when Amerks tried to tie it up the Hawks broke clear for three more goals.

After going through three games without defeat, Tiny Thompson, new Detroit goalie, fell before the attack of the revitalized Canadiens in Montreal last night, 4 to 2. One of the four goals came by forfeit when Doug Young, Red Wing defenseman, threw his stick at Paul Haynes who had cleared the defense and was heading in on Thompson.

Results of the week-end tightened the entire league race generally, with the exception of the Bruins. The victory over the Rangers adds new thought and respect to the "Bruising Bruins" since they now have beaten the "team to beat" —Rangers—on both meetings between the two. The Boston team has had only 13 goals scored against it in 11 games.

Don Budge Tops Sports Poll For 2nd Time in Row

(Note: This is first of a series analyzing results of the eighth annual Associated Press sports poll. It deals with replies of the nation's sports editors to the question: Who was the year's outstanding performer, among men, in any sport, amateur or professional?)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—For the second year in succession, Don Budge is ranked as the nation's No. 1 athlete.

The lanky Californian, who negotiated an unprecedented tennis sweep in winning the Australian, French, British and American titles in one year before electing to cast his lot with the professionals, was named as the No. 1 athlete for 1938 by 26 of the 63 sports experts who participated in the Associated Press' eighth annual poll.

In sharp contrast, however, to his run-away triumph in last year's battle of ballots, Budge was hard-pressed this time.

It was strictly a two-man race. Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati Red's southpaw who pitched two successive no-hit, no-run games, polled only 37 points to finish in third place. Football provided the fourth place winner in little Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian's quarterback. Marshall Goldberg of Pittsburgh was the only other footballer mentioned in the poll.

Baseball led all other sports in the number of nominees. The "National Pastime" was represented in the poll not only by Vander Meer but also by Hank Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers; Jimmie Foxx of the Boston Red Sox; Fred Hutchinson, Seattle pitching sensation; Bill Lee, Cubs' right-hander, and Joe Gordon, New York Yankees' second baseman. Golf ranked second with Ralph Guldhal, U. S. Open winner for the second year in a row; Sam Snead, the leading money-winner, and Charley Yates, British amateur champion, as representatives. The tabulated results:

	First	Points
Don Budge, Tennis	26	122
Henry Armstrong, Boxing	19	104
Johnny Vander Meer, Baseball	8	37
Davey O'Brien, Football	2	28
Glenn Cunningham, Track	3	16
Ralph Guldahl, Golf	1	14
Sam Snead, Golf	1	13½
Joe Louis, Boxing	0	9
Hank Greenberg, Baseball	1	8
Jimmie Foxx, Baseball	1	6

Three points each: Hank Luisetti, basketball; Marshall Goldberg, football; Fred Hutchinson, baseball.

Two points each: William B Woodring, rifle shooting; Bill Lee, baseball; Don Lash, track.

One point each: Joe Hiestand, trap-shooting; Capt. George Eyston, automobile speed record-holder; Ralph Flanagan, swimming; Joe Gordon, baseball.

One-half point: Charley Yates, golf.

Iowa Swimmers Have Seven Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Five Big Ten dual meets and two championship affairs make up the University of Iowa's 1939 swimming schedule, Coach David Armbruster has announced.

High point of the dual-meet card will be the clash with Michigan, National Collegiate champion, in the field house pool Feb. 25. When the teams met here two years ago some sort of intercollegiate record was broken in each swimming event.

Iowa, which has won all dual meets except the clashes with Michigan in the past five seasons, will take on Chicago, Northwestern, and Minnesota away from home and Wisconsin at home. The complete schedule:

Feb. 4—Chicago at Chicago; 11—Northwestern at Evanston; 18—Wisconsin (tentative); 25—Michigan.
March 4—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 10, 11—Big Ten championships at Lafayette, Ind.; 24, 25—National Collegiate championships at Ann Arbor, Mich.

National Basketball Play at Kansas City

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—The first National intercollegiate basketball tournament will be held in Kansas City, March 13-18, the N. C. A. A. news bulletin has announced.

H. G. Olsen of Ohio State is arranging details of the tourney as chairman. The tournament committee has suggested that association members refrain from promoting or supporting any other so-called "intercollegiate basketball championships."

College Hockey

Yale 4, Boston Junior Olympics 3.

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Excellent food Vegetables always fresh
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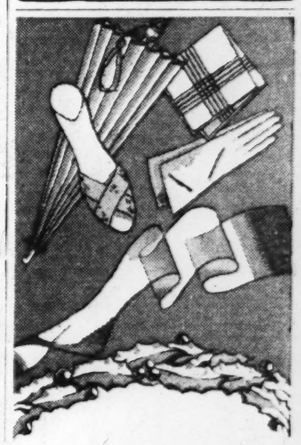
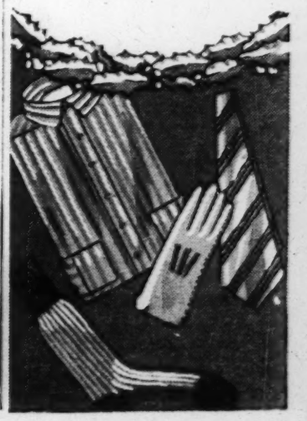


What to Buy in a Hurry?

So you've left your shopping until the last minute! No matter! The Christian Science Monitor has many advertisers whose stores still hold good supplies for gift shoppers.



Stores and Agencies Everywhere

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Pastry Gnome

By Virginia Grilley

Part One

All through the year, the Pastry Gnome stood in Monsieur Bertin's little shop window, and smiled gaily over the cakes he held in his basket. The changing seasons delighted his small plaster heart. Although he said not a word, he waited eagerly for the first young snowflake, the first saucy spring bird, the first summer Sunday when fathers and mothers took their children on picnics in the Forest, and the first gentle yellow leaves that rested on the cobblestones.

Monsieur Bertin dusted him off lovingly every morning before the shutters were rolled up. Carefully he polished his pointed green cap, then his holly-red cheeks and long gray beard, the funny little suit with the scalloped purple jerkin, and the quaint shoes with turned-up toes. He had been doing this for a long time . . . ever since he bought the Gnome in a shop that sold old and curious things in an old and curious city. The Gnome was standing in the window there, holding out his basket and smiling. Just the thing, thought Monsieur Bertin, to show my finest pastries.

The Little Valette

"And your price?" he had said eagerly to the shopkeeper.

"Ah," answered the young man whose eyes were sad, "I have not wished to part with the Gnome . . . for he has always brought good customers to my door; but it is necessary that I leave this country, and am forced to sell everything."

"I am sorry indeed," replied good Monsieur Bertin, "but he would be of great use to me, and if he is not too dear . . ."

Suddenly, the young man looked at him so intently that Monsieur Bertin was puzzled. Then very slowly he said:

"You will think what I am going to ask of you is most strange, but somehow I feel you will understand. I have a little daughter . . . just two years old on this last Christmas Day; and now . . . I cannot take her with me. She is a gentle little child, happy and obedient. Monsieur, I will give you the Gnome . . . he is worth many francs for he is so ancient that no one can tell how many years he has smiled . . . if you will take my little Valette. I cannot explain why I ask this of you when we are strangers, but your face is that of an honest and kindly man."

Monsieur Bertin stared in amazement.

"But, my good sir," he murmured, "my wife and I have no children. We know nothing about caring for a tiny child!"

The young man looked at him pleadingly. "I . . . I beg of you, Monsieur, to take her. I feel so sure you will not regret it! And remember, you will have the Gnome. . . ."

A Happy Bargain

It had been six years since that winter's afternoon when Monsieur Bertin returned from his curious visit to the ancient city. The townspeople shook their heads at first when they saw the little girl; but they all agreed that if the good pastry-maker and his wife thought it wise to enter into such a strange bargain, they couldn't have found a prettier baby. Valette always smiled . . . like the Gnome; and as each of the six years helped to spin the happy cocoon of childhood about her, the foster-father and mother loved her more.

And from the very morning when Monsieur Bertin rolled up the shutters to show the Gnome standing in the center of the window . . . the basket heaped high with his most tempting pastries . . . he had never known so many people to crowd about, and so many carriages to stop at the curbstone. The splendid part, too, was that they not only looked, but came in and bought the cakes; so he and Amélie felt that life had become a generous friend.

All the children of the little town . . . those that had silver pieces to spend, and those whose small pockets never jingled . . . loved the Gnome. What did it matter if his plaster lips could only smile, and never return in words their bright good mornings as they passed by on their way to school, or their wistful good nights when the coming of evening lowered the shutters in the Pastry Shop! He had become a part of the street like the chubby face of the clock over the Palace gate, the ancient slanting chimney pots, and the tan cobbles.

But little Valette loved him best of all, perhaps, and she talked to him sometimes when alone in the shop. Looking into his face she could see the faint outlines of another shop, in an old and curious city, and the eyes of a man who, somehow she knew, was her father. Always, too, he seemed to repeat the words of that winter's day: "Valette is a gentle little child . . . happy and obedient!" After these times she would try to work harder on the troublesome spelling words at school, and dust the shop, and set the table carefully for kind Amélie.

Pleasant Walks

"We have so much to look forward to now," Monsieur Bertin would say softly to his wife as they walked in the Forest on leaf sheltered Sunday afternoons. "Valette shall have all that we would give a child of our own . . . and it will be possible with the townspeople buying more of our cakes each year!"

And Amélie would nod her head happily, and pat the little girl's hand that rested so confidently in hers.

Summer days skipped happily through the little town and went their way, and soon the Palace Clock was cheerily counting up the lemon and scarlet October hours. Then suddenly one morning, the trees in the Forest awoke to find that it was time to pack away their leaves, for Winter was dropping tiny white messages from the sky which said that Christmas would soon be visiting them again.

On one of these winter evenings, after the shop was closed, Monsieur Bertin and Amélie sat near their cozy lamp planning for the holiday season.

"It will be the best Christmas we have ever known!" said the good man happily, "for our holly pastries are something the townsfolk have never seen before, and the Gnome will be dressed from head to toe in tinsel as bright as a magic fellow! Last year I thought that he couldn't be handsomer with his wreath of green and red, but I can scarcely wait to see the children's eyes when the shutters are rolled up this time!"

Amélie bobbed her head in loving agreement, and Valette who was in her small bed in the room near by could not sleep for thinking of the fast-approaching joyous Nöel.

The Shop Across the Way

Starting for school the next morning she saw men standing in front of the store across the street that had been empty ever since Madame Michel moved away, taking all her gay painted toys, and pins and needles and thread. Valette had always been quite sure that the Gnome missed the jolly old lady and her merry family, and she smiled happily to herself as she trotted along. Someone else with his toys had come to join the other little shops on the street . . . that was it, of course, and how pleased the Gnome would be!

But when Valette returned in the afternoon she found the townspeople gathered in curious groups on the sidewalk watching a huge wagon being unloaded. And to her surprise she saw that the men were not carrying toys, but all the things that belong in a pastry shop. The people were talking to each other excitedly.

"Monsieur Lalotte is so rich he has a store in the great city," exclaimed Old Louis, the cobbler.

"Two, I hear," added his friend hastily.

"Monsieur Lalotte is so rich he hires men to make his pastries," whispered another, "they say they are so delicious that none can equal them."

Just then Monsieur Lalotte himself hurried out the door. He was a small man with a narrow dark face, but as he pushed his way through the crowd he smiled.

"Ah, my friends, you are interested in my shop," he said, "but wait until you have tasted my cakes, and have seen my window on Christmas Eve. Then you will wish to buy." And he rubbed his hands together like a magician in a black cloak.

Valette felt strangely sad as she opened her door, but the Gnome was smiling in the same familiar way, and she smiled back at him. Dear, friendly little man that all the children loved so well! How gay he was to look on Christmas Eve with his shining silver trimmings, holding out the basket filled with the beautiful holly cakes!

But Monsieur and Amélie could not seem to smile over the evening meal of steaming soup and crisp bread. When the supper things were cleared away, and Valette had kissed them good-night, they sat silently by the lamp that tried to spread its cheer about them.

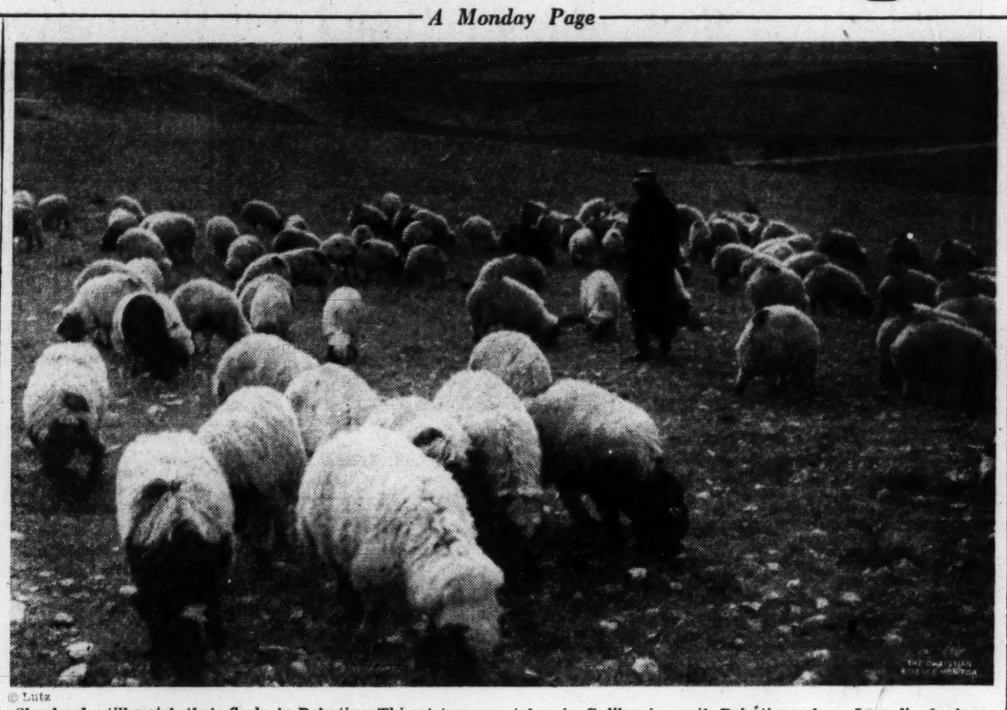
Suddenly Monsieur Bertin raised his head.

"Amélie," he said, "we must not despair. Surely our cakes are good . . . so good that even the rich folk have stopped their carriages to look in and buy! the people in the town, too, are our friends . . . they would not forget us. And the Gnome . . . why, Amélie, no one could forget the Gnome!"

The gentle woman reached over and patted his hand.

"You are right, you are right," she said, "and we must not forget the Gnome . . . and Christmas!"

(To be concluded next Monday)



© Lutz

Shepherds still watch their flocks in Palestine. This picture was taken in Galilee, in north Palestine, where Jesus lived when he was a child.

© Lutz

In Galilee, this farmer guides his oxen as they pull the wooden plow that turns up the soil of his field.

The Cheerful Signpost

There was once a signpost that stood on a little grassy patch in the middle of the road, and pointed the way to Sing-a-Song village.

It had only one arm because there was no other path that led anywhere else.

All round it were great hills and forests, while tiny rabbits scuttled through the hedges, and blackbirds sang in the golden evenings. The post felt very happy indeed being itself. It had a beautiful view, and it was of use in the world, so what more could it want? And when people passed by it smiled gaily enough, wishing them a happy journey in the language of signposts.

The Tits' News

After a time, however, the village of Sing-a-Song spread out and grew into a town. The small tits that sat in a solemn row on the signpost never failed to give it the latest news.

"There are such large buildings there now," piped one.

"Yes, and the streets are full of traffic," added a grandfather tit excitedly.

One morning the tits came screaming back from the village-that-used-to-be all eager to be first with the great news. They made so much noise that the signpost was forced to say firmly, "Please! How can I hear if you all talk at once? Grandfather Tit, perhaps you would like to tell me."

The little bird fluffed out his feathers.

"We have the story from our friends the house martins, and, of course, they know best about these things. Sing-a-Song village has become so big that they are going to give it a new name—something really important, though I've forgotten exactly what."

"It's going to be called Parkhurst," nodded the tiniest tit, and at that all the birds were silent for a few moments, quite impressed at the idea.

The Odd Jobs Man

The signpost thought hard for a while about what it had just been told. It knew that if the name of the village-that-used-to-be were changed it would not be needed any more. But it refused to be unhappy and hummed to itself in the way it had, and wondered what would happen next.

A week later the odd jobs man was sent from the town with a brand new signpost and "Parkhurst" written on its arm. After he had dug a hole and patted it into place on the grassy patch, he picked up the old post and looked at the black lettering. Then he chuckled.

"I'm going to make use of you, my fine friend," he grinned as he marched away with the old signpost over his shoulder.

Now it so happened that the name of the village had always given the odd jobs man so much pleasure that he had called his little new house after it. But the little new house stood some way back from the main road, and customers who had jobs for him to do often had much difficulty in finding it. So that night he firmly planted the signpost at the end of the little road that led up to his house, and it pointed the way so proudly that never again was anyone lost.

When the birds discovered where the signpost had been put they came in a flock and sat along its arm, and it hummed an accompaniment to their songs in the manner of all good signposts.

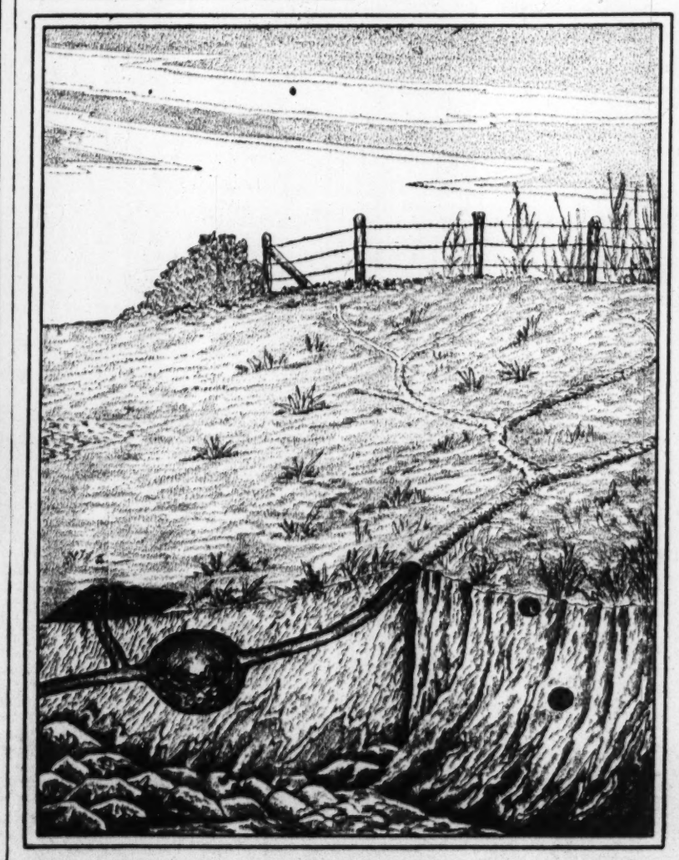
Coverlets

The squirrels have their coats of fur,
The birds their feathers warm.
We have thick quilts to cover us
From Winter's cold and harm.
The seeds all sleeping in the ground
Till Spring says, "Wake up—grow!"
They too are tucked in, snug and warm,
Their blanket is the snow.

FREDERICK HALL

Both drawings made by Carroll Lane Fenton for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Digger left his tunnel one spring night.



Digger's tunnel would have looked like this, if part of the ground had been taken away.

Prairie Mole Lives Underground

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

The winter storm did not bother Digger, the prairie mole. All the field was covered with snow, but Digger did not shovel any of it when he hurried along his path one morning. He didn't need to dig the snow, for his path was a tunnel under the ground.

Digger was hungry, and he ran until he found some eggs for his breakfast. The first egg-case he came to had two dozen eggs in it, and Digger ate them all. Two dozen eggs may seem like a very hearty breakfast; but really they were not large eggs—a grasshopper had laid them.

The mother grasshopper who laid those eggs lived in grassy places while the weather was warmer, before the snow came. It was summer when she poked the end of her body into the ground and squeezed out the two dozen eggs that Digger ate for his breakfast. The grasshopper did not put all her eggs into one case. She made several holes in the ground, and she left a case full of eggs in every hole.

There were thousands and thousands of grasshoppers in Digger's part of the country that summer. So there were a great many egg-cases in the ground. Digger and other prairie moles ate more eggs than usual that year. Some years grasshopper eggs were rather scarce, and what did Digger do then?

Dark Tunnels

Moles really can get along without eggs. There usually is plenty of other food for them in the ground. They like the white grubs that change into shiny brown May beetles when they grow up. Indeed, they like insects of almost any kind they can find. They like earthworms, too.

Digger had a strange way of hunting in his tunnel. He could smell the earthworms and insects, but he could not see them. His eyes were so small that they were almost no eyes at all, and they were hidden in the thick fur that covered most of his face. Since he could hunt without seeing, it didn't matter to him that his tunnel was pitch dark.

His thick fur made a soft brown plush coat for Digger. It could be pushed toward his head as easily as toward his tail, without rubbing it the "wrong way." His tail was not furry. There were so few short hairs on it that it looked naked except at the base. His feet had a little hair on top but they were naked beneath. The muzzle of his long snout-like nose was naked, too.

No one could tell where Digger's tunnel was while the ground was covered with snow. But when the snow melted away in the spring, it was easy enough to find where most of his tunnel lay. The top of it showed like a little curved ridge in the field. If you had stood near by then, you could have seen the ground move up as Digger shoved ahead at the end of his new tunnel.

Digger would poke his strong snout into the soft soil at the end of his runway. Next he would reach ahead with one broad front foot and push the soil aside with it. Then he would push in the same way with his other front foot. He moved almost as if he were swimming in moist soil as he made his tunnel longer and longer.

That was the way Digger went hunting in the springtime. Often he found a grub or a cutworm or some other young insect as he dug his way along. And even more often he found an earthworm. The earthworms spent the winter deep in the ground below the frost, but they came near the surface when the ground thawed in the spring.

Although Digger was so hungry that he hunted most of the time, he did rest now and then. He had a nest about two feet down in the ground, under a stump. He could run into his nest from his tunnels.

Digger hunted alone in his tunnels and rested alone in his nest. That is, he was alone most of the year. He seemed to have a good time all by himself. He did not get lonesome until very early in the spring. Then he began to want company. So one spring night about the middle of March he did something different. He did not poke his snout into the soft soil at the end of his tunnel and "swim" ahead with his strong front feet. Instead, he pushed his snout through the top of the ridge over his tunnel and came up to the surface of the ground.

In the Open Field

That night, Digger was hunting in the open field where he could go in any direction without making a tunnel to run in. But he wasn't hunting for food. He was hunting for company.

Another prairie mole was hunting for company in that same field, that same March night. She had left her tunnels, too, for a few hours. She was wandering here and there when Digger found her.

Digger and the other prairie mole liked each other so well that they became mates. And after a while the Digger Family numbered six instead of two. For, about the first of May, four baby Diggers were born.

The Digger youngsters had a cozy, lazy sort of life in their underground nest-home while they were small. They did not need to hunt for food then. Their mother gave them all the milk they wanted to drink when they were little.

But long before the snow covered the ground again, the six Diggers, young and old, were running along their tunnels. But they did not bump into one another and have to back out of the way. By that time each mole was hunting alone in tunnels he did not share. So when one of them found a case of grasshopper eggs, he could eat the whole two dozen himself.

(An illustrated nature article by Dr. Edith M. Patch and Dr. Carroll Lane Fenton appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

Pigtail Poem for My Daughter

I like little girls with pigtails.
Pigtails flip and flop.
I'd rather call them wigtails.
Wigtails whip and whop.
I love little girls with pigtails
because I love little girls with pigtails—
like you.

FRANCES FROST

HAPPY HOURS!

LOTT'S BRICKS

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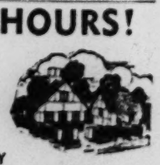

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Commerce and Finance

Nation's Cotton Farmers Vote for Continuing Crop Control

Business and Industry

Search to Locate Millions in Assets Of Big Drug Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—A search is on by Federal and state agencies for millions of dollars in assets of the drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., assets which the Attorney General was told "may be non-existent."

The first of the hearings being conducted by Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., into the firm's affairs indicated the possibility that $18,000,000 of assets are at the moment unlocatable, instead of the $10,000,000 previously mentioned.

"There must be assets somewhere," said one of the investigators after Albert B. Ritts, Chief Accountant for Price, Waterhouse & Co., testified that among the supposed $87,000,000 in McKesson & Robbins assets, $10,000,000 in crude drugs and $8,000,000 in accounts receivable might not exist.

Restraining Order

Pending a further inquiry into this testimony, a court order was issued which tied up the $100,000 brokerage account of Mrs. Carole E. Coster, wife of the president of McKesson & Robbins.

The order was issued on complaint of Mr. Bennett, who alleged in an affidavit that he had "reason to believe that by reason of the fraudulent practices resulting in tremendous losses to the public, that she (Mrs. Coster) is in all probability in possession of funds which in the investigation may be traced as funds derived from such fraudulent practices, and therefore she is made a party defendant for the purpose of obtaining her testimony in relation thereto."

The investigation was begun by five Federal, state and local agencies after the company filed a petition to reorganize under Section 10 of the Chandler Act, the new Federal bankruptcy procedure, admitting the assets of the company to have been overstated by at least $10,000,000.

The restraining order, signed by Supreme Court Justice Aron Steuer, requires Mrs. Coster and her husband, Dr. Donald Coster, and her broker, Steiner, Rouse & Co., to appear in court Dec. 19 with all books and records relating to the inquiry into McKesson & Robbins.

Believe Records at Fault

The company's records, many of them now believed to be incorrect, showed most of the crude drug inventory was held in warehouses in Canada and other parts of the British Empire by W. W. Smith & Co., English commission brokers, who acted as agents for McKesson & Robbins.

Mr. Ritts testified he relied on what he believed to be genuine Dun & Bradstreet reports on the financial condition of W. W. Smith & Co., as a basis for estimating the assets as bona fide.

These reports, described by Dun & Bradstreet's president, Arthur D. Whiteside, as forgeries, were sent to him, Mr. Ritts said, by George Dietrich, assistant treasurer of the McKesson & Robbins Co., who was in charge of the crude stock department under Mr. Coster's supervision.

Motor Production Tops 100,000 Mark

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Production of the nation's automobile and truck manufacturers crossed the 100,000-mark this week for the first time in 16 months, Ward's automotive reports estimated. Ward's placed the output at 100,705 units, as compared with 97,795 last week. Production a year ago this week totaled 85,763.

Revised estimates of November production, Ward's said, brought the month's total to 378,000 cars and trucks, marking the first month this year in which production was above that for the corresponding 1937 period.

Says Roads Must Have More Freedom To Solve Problems

CHICAGO (AP)—R. V. Fletcher, General Counsel of the Association of American Railroads, contended the nation's rail lines must be given greater freedom to solve their problems.

Picturing 1938 as "one of the gloomiest" years in the carriers history, he outlined their three major objectives in an address prepared for delivery before the Commercial Club.

"The railroads should be free to make their rates so as to meet modern conditions," he said.

"Railroads should be allowed to consolidate along natural lines, dictated by economic considerations, and without being handicapped by artificial rules or predetermined plans, which do not always reflect sound business considerations.

"Railroads must be placed upon an equality in the matters of regulation, taxation and subsidies. Efficient as they are, they cannot hope to compete with other forms of transportation that are heavily subsidized in the matter of being furnished a free right-of-way."

Mr. Fletcher predicted the future of the rail lines would be determined largely by the course of industry and the attitude of the next Congress.

If investors were assured that the carriers would receive sympathetic treatment in Congress, he added, the roads might spend $600,000,000 in the next five or ten years for equipment, repairs and replacements.

Hits Proposed Chain Store Legislation

NEW YORK (AP)—John A. Logan, President of the National Association of Food Chains, attacked as "doubly sinister" proposed national legislation, directed against chain stores.

Mr. Logan, a speaker before the annual meeting of the National Industrial Council, also attacked the tactics and "philosophy" of Representative Patman, of Texas, saying that he was "against two of anything."

Other sessions were devoted to discussion of social security, possible amendment of the Wagner Act, the so-called monopoly committee, and labor relations generally.

Steel Production Resists Year-End Slackening Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States is offering strong resistance to the quieting influence of the approaching year-end with schedules in most districts unchanged during the past week, the national rate of production holding at 61 per cent, according to the weekly summary by the magazine Steel. This compares with 27 per cent a year ago.

Steelmaking last week dropped 4 points to 43 per cent at Pittsburgh and 5.5 points to 66.5 per cent at Cleveland, but this was offset by gains of 3 points to 59.5 per cent at Chicago, 4 points to 80 per cent in New England and 2 points to 86 per cent at Detroit. Other districts were unchanged, including eastern Pennsylvania at 37, Wheeling at 62, Buffalo at 49, Birmingham and Cincinnati at 75, St. Louis at 51.5 and Youngstown at 65.

"New business is slower," says the survey, "the result of the season as well as the forward commitments made in some products a number of weeks ago. Nevertheless, the additional letdown in operations prior to the usual holiday slump is expected to be relatively moderate.

Expect New Business

"Renewed buying of finished steel confidently is expected with the turn of the year. In contrast to the situation 12 months ago, consumers will enter 1939 with relatively moderate stocks of most products. Sheet and strip inventories, while in some instances, will be lighter than was anticipated at the time buyers were actively covering forward needs.

"Automobile builders, operating at the best rate in 16 months, have placed some small fill-in lots of flat-rolled steel at full market prices. With sustained assemblies scheduled into January, sheet and strip quotations will be given a more severe test next month, when automotive orders for larger tonnages are expected.

"In addition to the favorable outlook for the automobile industry, several other sources of steel business give promise of lending considerable support to production next quarter. The recent spurt in structural and reinforcing bar inquiries and awards will be intensified the remainder of December by the PWA program. Numerous projects under that bureau must be under contract or bid by Jan. 1, and the last-minute rush for estimates will flood the market the next three weeks.

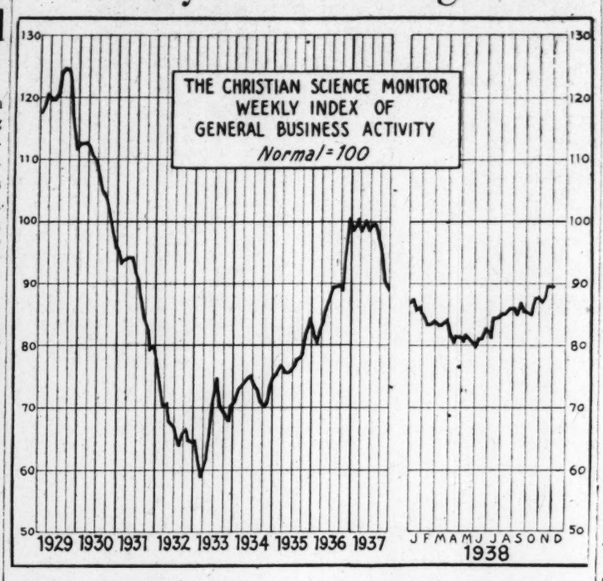
Some Rail Business

"Annual track material buying by railroads is starting to appear, and purchases during ensuing months are likely to be well ahead of totals a year ago.

"Automobile assemblies last week rose several thousand units to 100,705 cars and trucks, highest since August, 1937."

Except in areas influenced by export business, scrap markets are easy and the scrap composite is down 9 cents to $14.66. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $56.50 and the iron and steel composite holds at $36.36.

Monitor Business Index Holds Steady at Year's High Level



While the individual components showed some irregularity in the week ended Dec. 3, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity continued at the year's high level for the third consecutive week. On Dec. 3 the index registered 89.6 (prel.) unchanged from the preceding two weeks and above the level for the corresponding week of last year for the first time this year. The index was 88.4 on Dec. 4, 1937.

A substantial increase in railroad freight shipments was offset by decreases in the output of electricity and check transactions outside of financial centers.

Contrary to seasonal expectations miscellaneous freight carloadings recovered a good share of its sharp loss for the holiday week and on an adjusted basis advanced to the highest level since October, 1937. Part of this increase was attributed to a large gain in the movement of pre-Christmas recorders.

Electric power production climbed to a new high level for over a year, but the increase in volume over the preceding week failed to meet expectations for seasonal and trend advances and the adjusted index eased off moderately for the week. Bank debits outside New York City slumped off more than seasonally, but continued around the level of recent weeks. The decrease from last year's figure was cut somewhat during the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec. 3*	Nov. 26	Dec. 4
	1938	1938	1937
Combined index	89.6	89.6	88.4
Bk debts outside NYC	80.6	81.6	84.9
Elec power production	94.0	94.5	92.0
Misc carloadings	89.9	87.6	85.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market continued its sidewise movement last week, apparently levelling out still further from the drop which began just after Armistice Day. Volume dropped still lower; Monday was the slowest day since mid-September; volume again reached 1,000,000 shares on only one day.

Tax-selling, due to the unprecedented situation in the capital gains tax, continued to be the major influence on the market. Of course the provisions for "long-term" gains and losses (on securities held over 18 months, which obviously stimulate selling, may be somewhat offset by the provisions for "short-term" gains which discourage sales. (The man realizing short-term gains must pay full tax on them unless he waits until the 18-month period is up; and he has lost the $2,000 privilege of establishing losses against ordinary income.) Moreover, by no means all the tax-selling is without offset; the 30-day limit for repurchase has of course already run its course for sales made a few weeks ago; and this limit is evaded frequently by switching into comparable issues.

However, it seems generally accepted that the hold-back on short-term realization is by no means as effective as the stimulus to long-term selling; while there is neither repurchase nor switching in the case of many sales of old securities dragged out of the vault after these many years.

Good business news continued to pile up. There is quite a trading contingent which has a hunch that buiness is going to level out and drop off from here. However, the general business indices give no support so far to this guess. They hold at the high for the year.

Carloadings made a very nice jump of 87,000 cars to just under 650,000. Steel operations have declined fractionally to around 60 per cent and may drop still further next week, but seasonally this is quite according to Hoyle; buyers don't want to carry inventory into year-end balance sheets, and steel trade opinion continues optimistic.

Commodities Do Poorly

News that Union Pacific wants 100,000 tons of steel is hailed as the first sign of railroad buying. General Motors reported domestic retail sales of 131,387 last month, best since August, 1937. Automobile output slightly exceeded the 100,000 mark and there is much evidence this will continue.

On the other hand commodities did poorly. The 6,832,000-ton 1939 sugar quota pulled the plug from the sugar futures market. Lead was marked down and another cut is possible; no reciprocal trade treaty clause is available as explanation as it is with zinc.

The copper markets firmed slightly when the world cartel cut output further to 105 per cent on Dec. 15 and 100 per cent Jan. 1, but the 11¼ cents which primary producers are asking is still above the market. Cotton was quite weak for the tiny increase in the final official crop estimate, while wheat all but ignored the predictions of a substantially shorter winter crop this year. The minor sensitive commodities like hides, rubber and cocoa sagged. There is just no zest in the staple markets. Cotton next week will reflect last Saturday's farm vote on 1937 restriction.

Bears continued to worry about Europe, particularly the Italian face-making at France. Sterling halted its rally, and every little drop was noted by the bears. Indications from Washington that our coming rearmament program is to be whittled down from fantasy to more sober proportions took some of the wind out of the war babies, but airplanes and New York Shipbuilding continued to distinguish themselves in the market.

The McKesson & Robbins scandal was the wonder of the financial week. Questions popped up all round. How could a crude drug trading department be continued for years as a mere book-keeping fiction? Are there any such firms as the alleged Manning factors and the Smith trading firm in Canada?

Is the list of "blue-ribbon" customers of the imaginary (?) crude drug trading department a fiction also, and did the manager of that department actually mail the bills prepared for him by the General Accounting Department or not? Were all the purchases, sales, inventories, and receivables imaginary?

Why did Price, Waterhouse & Company never make a test check either of the 35,000 or 40,000 retail outlet customers or of the alleged customers of the crude drug department? How much value are audits? (Three auditing firms went over Richard Whitney's books without finding anything irregular, and the trouble was uncovered only when a cub accountant saw something he didn't want to appear ignorant of and went back to his boss for an explanation).

Questions to Answer

Why did Price, Waterhouse accept an (alleged) Dun & Bradstreet report on the customers of the crude drug department, why did the company's treasurer accept such reports for a time, and who forged the reports? Who mailed in the elaborate reports from Canada from the apparently fictitious Smith and Manning firms?

Should the Stock Exchange have so promptly delisted McKesson & Robbins and thereby forced stockholders into the over-the-counter market? Was the first receivership in Hartford an inside job? How safe, anyway, is the stock of a company which shows earnings of about $3,000,000 with inventories of $60,000,000?

How did it happen that the shrewd Manufacturers' Trust let itself be taken in along with National City and some Chicago banks? How safe is a company whose assets are almost all inventory and which has a large bond issue outstanding which by its indenture becomes a current liability if a receivership is not terminated in 30 days?

Among other consequences will be a considerable overhauling of the modern system of independent audits, and the first major test of the new Section X of the Federal Bankruptcy Act written into the law last spring by the Chandler Act to replace the old Section 77B. And what kind of a role will the SEC play in such Section X trusteeship?

The Treasury's novel three-way exchange offer for the March 15 maturity was an unusual success. Presumably the insurance companies took the long 2¾s, the banks took the short 2 per cent bonds, and the customary 1⅛ per cent 5-year notes were taken by that part of the investing public which wants to be prepared for "inflation."

The tremendous increase in brokers' loans reflected dealers' purchases of the maturing notes for the exchange, but the banks also bought heavily because that was the only way they could get the 2's. The 7 per cent allotment to subscribers was almost unprecedentedly low. The huge increase in small private subscriptions, which caused the Treasury to take the unusual step of scaling allotments on these as well as large subscriptions, was apparently due to Sylvia Porter's article on "free riding" in the current Scribner's.

Affirmative Vote On Cotton Control Gratifies Wallace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Administration leaders expressed confidence today that any Congressional attempt to remove all crop restrictions would fail as a result of referenda approving cotton marketing controls but rejecting quotas for rice and flue-cured tobacco.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace, obviously pleased, declared the cotton victory greatly overshadowed the rejections and assured permanence for the New Deal's control policies.

"The national farm program as a whole, open to producers of all crops, will go on," he said.

See Wallace Upheld

Administration officials interpreted the cotton referendum results as grower preference for the present farm program over substitute "domestic allotment" and "two-price" plans which had been advanced by some farm leaders in a vigorous campaign.

They also expressed belief the cotton vote indicated that farmers approved Secretary Wallace's recommendation for new processing taxes to increase benefit payments. The Secretary, in speeches urging approval of quotas, told farmers the present law would be strengthened by such levies.

The substitute plans, which several Democratic as well as Republican Congressmen have declared they intend to support, would abandon production control. They would allow farmers to produce freely, selling domestically-consumed portions of their crops at prices guaranteed by the Government and disposing of surpluses abroad at whatever prices they would bring.

Virtually complete returns from Saturday's referenda were:

Cotton quotas—for, 948,798; against, 180,156; per cent for, 84.0.

Flue-cured tobacco quotas—for, 130,370; against, 98,658; per cent for, 56.9.

Rice quotas—for, 3,509; against, 3,874; per cent for, 47.4.

Tobacco, Rice Farmers Say No

The affirmaive ballots of 66 2-3 per cent of the growers voting were required to put each quota into effect. Quotas for this year's cotton and flue-cured tobacco crops, approved last March, won by percentages of 92 and 86, respectively. This was the first rice referendum.

The sentiment of growers of burley and dark types of tobacco toward marketing quotas in 1939 will be tested at similar referenda next Saturday.

Secretary Wallace declared the rice and tobacco votes indicated a belief of many farmers that these crops did not face sufficiently serious price and surplus situations to warrant use of marketing controls next year. Cotton farmers realized, he said, there was no prospect that markets would take enough of the crop to bring record supplies down to manageable proportions without continuation of sales restrictions.

First Test of Farm Policy

The referenda afforded the first post-election test of Administration farm policies. Agriculture Department officials declared the returns showed that farmer dissatisfaction had been over-emphasized as a factor contributing to Democratic losses in the midwest corn and wheat belts in November.

Under the 1939 cotton program growers will be limited to the sale of the amount produced on a national allotment of 27,500,000 acres. Individual acreage will be apportioned later. Sales from excess acreages would be subject to a penalty tax of 3 cents a pound.

Producers of flue-cured tobacco and rice will be free to plant all they desire. Only those who comply with acreage allotments to be apportioned later, however, will be eligible for benefit payments, set tentatively at .8 cents a pound on tobacco and 22 cents a hundred pounds on rice.

Similar benefits, between 3.6 and 3.8 cents a pound, will be paid cotton growers complying with quotas and acreage allotments.

Results of the tobacco referendum:

	For	Against
North Carolina	86,794	64,514
South Carolina	15,648	10,479
Virginia	9,665	12,789
Georgia	15,772	9,464
Florida	2,394	1,406
Alabama	97	6
Totals	130,370	98,658

Heads Bank Women

Miss Mildred Roberts

Elected President of the Association of Bank Women. Miss Roberts is Assistant Cashier, Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Calif. She succeeds Miss Anne Houston Sadler of New York.

Paper Dish Makers Prohibited by FTC From Fixing Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order prohibiting 17 manufacturers of paper, pulp and wooden dishes from "unlawfully fixing prices."

The companies' products are used principally as food containers by grocers, delicatessen stores and meat markets, the commission said.

Food Dish Associates of America, an unincorporated trade association whose activities as such ended in May, 1937, and its Secretary and Treasurer, Allan P. Durgin, also were respondents.

The commission said the membership of this group changed from time to time, but at the times mentioned in the findings it included the following respondent manufacturers:

Champion No-Leak Paper Dish Company, 931 Brown Ave., Toledo, Ohio; Southern Champion Tray Company, Chattanooga; Keyes Fiber Company, Waterville, Maine; Steele-Wallace Corporation, 2000 Hanley Road, St. Louis; Berst-Forster-Dixfield Company, 1602 Graybar Building, New York; Stevens & Thompson Paper Co., North Hoosick, N. Y.; Oval Wood Dish Corporation, Tupper Lake, N. Y.; F. M. Longnecker, Delta Ohio, trading as Paper Food Trays Company; Crescent Paper Dish Company, Inc., 505 Johnson St., Brooklyn; the Standard Carton Company, 2611 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

The Paper Specialty Corporation, 9th and Irving Streets, Portland, Ore.; St. Joe-Mullen Container Corporation, St. Joseph, Mich.; Paper Plate & Tray, Inc., 222 West Adams St., Chicago; Sanitary Container Corporation, 38 South Cruse St., Indianapolis; American Paper Specialty Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh; Lincoln Box Company, Merrill, Wis.; and Newark Paper Company, 139 Plymouth St., Brooklyn.

John M. Hart Company, Graybar Building, New York, Sales agent for Keyes Fiber Company, also was named a respondent.

Rayon Shipments Up in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Statistics of the rayon industry, showing actual shipments to consumers and stocks on hand at the close of each month in pounds, are now available to the public for the first time and will appear monthly in the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

November shipments of rayon filament yarn to domestic consumers aggregated 21,000,000 pounds or substantially more than double the 9,400,000 pounds shipments in November, 1937. Compared with October, however, there was a reduction from the 24,500,000 pounds shipped during that month, which was not surprising, due to the three holidays in November and also the more popular demand for finer denier yarns, which also reduces poundage.

Reserve Figures Show Industry At Year's Best Level

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Federal Reserve Board records showed today that industrial production has reached a higher level than at any time in the last year.

Although detailed statistics for November are not yet available, the board announced that its industrial production index had passed the 100-mark—the average for the 1923-25 period, formerly considered the nation's normal level. Making allowances for growth of pupulation and industrial capacity, economists now place the "normal" figure—representing a rate of industrial activity at which unemployment would virtually disappear—at about 140.

However, the 100-plus rating of industrial output which the board reported represented a rise of about 25 points from the recession low of last May, and showed American factories had reached the level of October, 1937, which was the second month in which the recession curtailed production. The recovery peak was 118.

The board said in its monthly bulletin:

"Business activity increased in November, continuing the rise which began early last summer. Industrial production, as measured by the board's seasonally adjusted index, reached a level slightly over 100 per cent of the 1923-25 average, as compared with 96 in October and an average of 77 in the second quarter of the year.

"The advance in November reflected chiefly a further substantial increase in steel production, and increases in output of automobiles and textiles."

The bulletin also ascribed the recent increase of money in circulation to a combination of increased use of cash instead of checks, hoarding of American money by foreigners, and improved business. American coin and currency outstanding in the hands of the public and banks now total more than $6,700,000,000, a figure exceeded only during the 1933 bank holiday, when the whole country temporarily had to go on a cash basis. During the Czechoslovakian crisis, about $16,000,000 of American currency was shipped abroad to foreigners seeking an apparently safe type of paper to hoard in case war disrupted finance.

Auto Production Exceeds Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The automobile Manufacturers Association estimated factory sales of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada totaled 383,000 in November, a gain of 78 per cent over the October figure of 215,296. It was the first month since October of last year that the total exceeded that for the corresponding period of the previous year. Sales in November 1937 were 376,629 cars.

The Association represents all manufacturers in the United States except Ford Motor Company.

Railroad Buying Up In Third Quarter

CHICAGO (AP)—Railroad buying increased during the third quarter of 1938, the magazine Railway Age reported.

Purchases of equipment and materials in the third quarter reached a total of $106,343,000 compared with $98,661,000 in the first quarter and $82,585,000 in the second quarter.

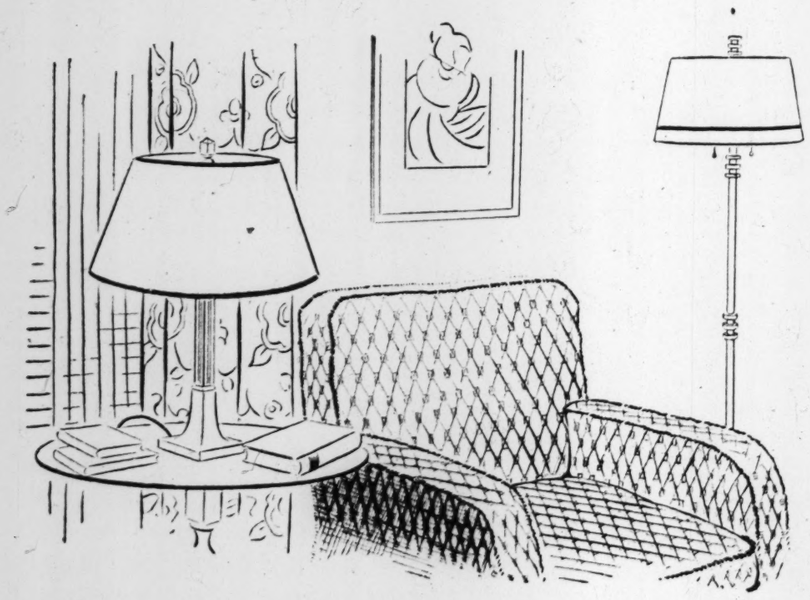
The carriers' spending fell far under the 1937 level, however. Their expenditures during the first nine months of this year amounted to $287,589,000 in contrast to $718,322,000 during a similar period last year, a decline of 60 per cent.

New Financing More Than Double 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—A sizable public utility offering pushed new financing for the week up to $88,216,268, considerably more than double that of the comparative period of 1937, Poor's Publishing Co. reported.

Details follow:

	Wk. Dec. 8	Year Ago
Total	$88,216,268	$35,151,385
Municipal	23,046,201	20,812,721
Industrial	4,000,000	10,000,000
Public utility	48,000,000	
Stock	3,170,067	3,933,664
Miscellaneous		385,000



You wouldn't blame

Princess Badroulboudour

If Aladdin's pretty wife had exchanged his old lamp—the magic one—for one of the beautiful new electric lamps that add so much to the modern home, you wouldn't blame her.

Modern lamps are lovely in design, and the most efficient and pleasing lighting units that have ever been devised.

A visit to any electrical shop advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will well repay you. There you will see how modern lighting engineering has evolved superlative illuminators that combine artistry and craftsmanship. You'll find a lamp for every purpose and location inside the home.

Incidentally, lamps are ideal for gifts

Brighten a corner with a Gift Lamp

The SECOND NATIONAL

Bank of Boston

FOUNDED 1832

111 FRANKLIN STREET

and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING

COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Saturday's sales	405,610
1938 volume to date	276,572,796
1937 volume to date	390,677,583

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Stocks shifted to the rallying side in today's market and leaders advanced fractions to around 2 points.

Dealings slowed and prices were reduced a shade following a fairly lively first hour. After absorbing mild profit taking the market again swung upward and, near the final hour, quotations were near the best of the day. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Steels were in the forefront of the push despite a sizable drop in this week's mill operations, the fourth consecutive weekly recession. The latest setback, however, was in line with financial expectations.

Bonds Are Higher

All departments of the bond market participated in a fairly broad advance today.

Utilities Power & Light 5½s of 1947 and 5s of 1959 scored sharp advances on a favorable SEC ruling involving a subsidiary. Toward the final hour the 5½s were up 4⅝ and the 5s up 4. Other loans making substantial progress included Nickel Plate 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and Laclede Gas 6s.

U. S. Governments were quietly traded at gains ranging from 1-32 to 7-32 of a point. Most of the dealings were in the longer term Treasury issues.

Foreign dollar liens were highlighted by declines of major fractions to more than a point in securities of the German, Italian and Japanese governments.

Value of Baby Bonds Sold Since Issued At $2,013,114,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Through purchases of United States savings bonds, known as "Baby Bonds," the public has helped the Federal Government finance its deficits of recent years to the extent of about $2,000,000,000, Baby Bonds were first issued on March 1, 1935.

Secretary Morgenthau announced that the maturity value of the bonds sold had passed the $2,000,000,000 mark on Nov. 30, said nothing of the deficit, emphasizing that the bonds were not "primarily" designed to meet the Government's current need for funds. But it is well recognized by fiscal officials that the sale of these bonds has aided materially in bringing the Government the funds which it has needed over and above its revenues to finance New Deal activities.

The maturity value of the bonds sold through Nov. 30 was $2,013,114,000, representing 7,200,000 bonds taken by about 1,400,000 investors.

Illinois led other States in the amount of bonds purchased, the maturity value of those sold there amounting to $217,416,300. New York State was second with $162,256,975, and Pennsylvania third with $122,397,325. Connecticut took $12,682,625 worth and New Jersey $46,301,625.

By cities, Chicago was in the lead with sales in terms of maturity value aggregating $112,606,425, and New York City was second at $97,257,925.

Since the bonds are designed for small investors, the Treasury prohibits any purchaser from taking more than $10,000 of bonds in one year. More than 130,000 investors have bought them monthly.

While they have a fixed maturity of 10 years, they may be redeemed for cash at any time after 60 days from issuance. Thus far, less than 10 per cent of the bonds have been redeemed.

Urban Foreclosures Decline in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported evidence that city homeowners are finding it easier to meet the mortgage payments.

It said there were 8,773 foreclosures on urban homes in October, a decline of 8.4 per cent from September and of 80 per cent from October, 1937.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Accumulated			
Calif-OrePw6% pf	$1.50	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Nat Grocers pf	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Penn Bankshrs & Sec Corp 5% pf	50c	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Reed-Prentice Corp 7% cum pf	$1	Dec. 11	Dec. 8
Extra			
Aetna Cas & Surety	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Aetna Life Ins	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Auto Ins of Hartfd	40c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Bastion Blessing (Savannah)	50c	Dec. 22	Dec. 6
Dentists' Supply Co of New York	50c	Dec. 23	Dec. 9
East Canada Savgs & Loan Co	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 29
Hart & Cooley Co	$1.50	Dec. 16	Dec. 6
Hollinger Con G M	5c	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Stand Cap & Seal	20c	Dec. 28	Dec. 17
United Ln Ind Bk	$2.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Final			
Columbia O&Gas	15c	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Elec Auto Lite	50c	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Interstate Inns Inc	10c	Dec. 23	Dec. 14
Moloney Elec Co A	$1	Dec. 15	
Natl Acme	25c	Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Torrington Co	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Special			
Investors Fund C	3c	Dec. 21	Dec. 12
Increased			
1st Natl Bk (Chic)	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Irregular			
Natl Acme	25c	Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Regular			
Aetna Gas& Surety	75c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Aetna Life Ins	30c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Auto Ins of Hartfd	25c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Bastion Blessing	25c	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Do pf	1.37½	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Central Tube Co	3c	Dec. 22	Dec. 13
Citizens Bk & Tr Co (Savannah)	50c	S Dec. 22	Dec. 6
Gorton Pew Fish	75c	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Gt W Life Assur	$3	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Hollinger Con G M	5c	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Investors Fund C	9c	Dec. 21	Dec. 12
Natl Battery pf	55c	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Ogilvie Flour M	25c	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Peop Collat Loan	50c	S Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Do $2 pf	$1	S Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Rochest T&SD	$1.25	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 15
So Cal Ed or pf	37½c	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Tambrim (G) Ltd	20c	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do or pf C	34½c	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do 5% pf	62½c	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Toledo Trust Co	50c	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Unit Loan In Bk	$2.50	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Winn & L Groc A	50c	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Do B	25c	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 20

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	+2⅛
123¾	110⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	43	43	43	Dec 10
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	32	10⅜	10	10	— ¼
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	x	21¾	21¾	21¾	Nov 29
30	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	1	27	27	27	Dec 10
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	63⅜	62¾	62¾	
1⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	7	9⅝	9½	9½	
1⅝	⅞	Allegheny Corp	18	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Allegheny pf xw	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
17⅞	6¼	Allegheny pf $30 ww	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
17¼	5	Allegheny pf $40 ww	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Dec 9
21½	7⅜	Allegheny pf pf	2	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅜
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	19	25	24⅜	24½	+ ¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	10¼	10	10	Dec 9
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	182½	182	182½	+ ½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Dec 10
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (¾e)	*2	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
13½	4½	Allied Stores	17	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	61	61	61	Dec 10
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	16	47	46	46½	+ ¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	— ¼
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	4	69	68	68	— ¾
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	23½	23½	23½	Dec 10
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	*6	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
14⅝	6¾	Am Bosch	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec 10
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	5	47	45½	45½	— ½
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	95½	94½	94½	— ½
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	175	174	174	—1
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	5	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¾
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	46	46	46	+ ⅜
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	16	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ¼
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 6
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	120	121	
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec 8
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	4	11	10½	10⅝	+1
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7¼	4	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Dec 9
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	20	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	*2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅝
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	5	16	15½	16	
12¾	5⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	4⅛	4	4	
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (¾k)	1	29	29	29	Dec 8
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	44	43⅞	44	+ ¼
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20¼	13½	Am Ice pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
8¾	4⅛	Am International	6	6⅛	6¾	6¾	— ¼
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	10	26½	25½	25½	+ ½
70¾	53	Am Locomot pf	2	69	68⅜	69	+1
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdry (.80)	1	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	4	38½	38⅛	38	
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	— ½
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	7	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅜
41½	16½	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	3	33¼	32¾	33	— ⅛
19⅛	9	Am R&d & St S	86	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
24½	13½	Am Roll Mill	23	20⅜	20	20	
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	2	68½	68½	68½	— ½
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	4	15	14¾	15	
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	*2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	32	50⅜	49⅜	49½	— ¾
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	2	135¼	135	135	— ¼
61½	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	61½	61¼	61⅛	+ ⅜
38	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	15	34⅜	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	16	21½	20¼	20¼	— ⅞
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	101½	101¼	101¼	— ¼
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Dec 5
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	149¼	148½	149¼	+ ⅝
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅜
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	86¾	86	86	
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149¼	149¼	149¼	— ¾
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	18	12	11¾	11⅞	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	Dec 9
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	36	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅛	21	Anaconda (½e)	64	34⅜	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	56½	56	56	Dec 7
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	7	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	4	16	15¼	16	+1
4½	2	A P W Paper	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 9
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¾e)	7	28⅞	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Dec 10
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	28	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	7	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¼	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	8	51¼	50⅞	51¼	+ ⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	19	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	9	10	9¾	9¾	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	35	35	35	Nov 30
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	29	37⅜	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
72	40	Atch T & SFpf(3½e)	3	62	62	62	+3
29⅞	14	Atlantic Coast Line	6	26¼	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¾	6¼	6¼	Dec 7
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	11	11	11	Dec 7
27⅜	17¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Dec 9
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	30	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	43½	43	43	Dec 9
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	6	67½	66¾	67¼	+ ⅛
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec 9
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Dec 8
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	6	4½	4⅛	4¼	Dec 9
7⅝	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	26	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛

B

15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	16	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	28	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
36	27½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	28	27½	28	Dec 8
23¼	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
14	5	Barker Bros	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	19	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ½
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	*2	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¾
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 10
115¾	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	115	115	115	Dec 9
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
33	75¼	Bendix Av N R pf $3.30e	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	42	23⅞	22⅜	23½	+ ½
20¾	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	18	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)		52	52	52	
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	93	72⅜	71⅞	72	+ ⅛
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	14	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	108	107¼	107⅜	+ ⅛
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (½e)	*4	21	20½	20½	— ¼
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	13	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
25½	19	Boeing Airplane	21	31⅞	31	31¼	+ ¼
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.80a)	9	13¼	12¾	13¼	Dec 9
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	51	16¾	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¼e)	27	31½	30½	31⅛	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	12	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
28	14	Bower Roll Bear(1e)	7	24½	24½	24½	— ½
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	35	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	45	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
40¾	20	Briggs & Stratt (3)	1	35	35	35	Dec 9
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	42	42	42	+1
2¾	1¼	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 9
12	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	21	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	16	40¼	39	40¼	
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	2	17	16¾	16¾	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	8	33⅜	33	33	Nov 21
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	41	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+1
7¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	18	6	5⅞	5⅞	
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	11	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
39	15½	Bullova Watch (3e)	4	33	33	33	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	5	13⅜	13⅜	13½	— ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	13	18	17⅞	18	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2	2	2	
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	6	7	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	20¼	20	20	
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	16	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	2	17½	17⅛	17⅜	Dec 8

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing	29	17¼	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec 10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1½	1½	1½	
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅝
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	18	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Canadian Pacific	53	5½	5⅜	5½	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
17½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Dec 9
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	6	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	88½	87¼	88½	+2⅜
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	3	45¾	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
106⅜	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	Dec 7
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	24	23½	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	92	93	Dec 8
16½	12⅝	Celotex Corp	25	16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
28	18¾	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	20	19¼	19½	+ ¼
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	17	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
14	6¾	Cent R R N J	5	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	Dec 7
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Century Bib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec 9
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	48	47	47	+ ⅜
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	15	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
33¾	18	Champ Pap & F	5	27	26¼	26¼	— ½
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 3
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	22	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	87⅜	87½	87⅜	Dec 10
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	*8	39	38	38½	
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	7	¼	¼	¼	Dec 9
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	9	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 9
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	28	¾	⅝	⅝	
5½	2	Chi & N West pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
5¾	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec 10
13⅞	8¼	Chi Mail Order	2	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	41	¼	¼	¼	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	16	16	16	+ ¼
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	35½	35½	35½	Dec 9
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	3	46	46	46	Dec
1½	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	½	½	½	
2½	¾	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 9
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ½
13½	3½	Childs Co	4	12	11⅞	12	Dec 10

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	116	80½	79½	79¾	+ ¾
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
5½	2	City Stores	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¼e)	3	21½	21	21	+ ⅛
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	28	27½	27½	Dec 9
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	19	57½	57⅛	57⅜	+ ⅜
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	*2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	5	132½	132½	132½	+1½
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	61	61	61	Dec 6
17	7⅛	Colgate-Palm (½a)	12	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103	102⅜	102⅜	—1⅝
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	5	33	32	32	—1½
23⅞	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	19¼	19	19	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	13	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
97⅛	51⅝	Col Gas & El	39	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	75	75	75	—2
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Dec 9
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	6	95½	95½	95½	— ½
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	22	58½	57⅝	58	+1
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	Dec 9
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	14	60½	59½	60	+ ½
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Dec 6
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	20	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
55¾	25	Com'with & South	95	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
29	22½	Com'with Edi(1.60)	10	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅜
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
29	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	6	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec 10
26¾	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	10	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	3	10	9½	9½	Dec 10
34½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Willkie Proposes Utility Price Be Fixed by Arbiters

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP) — Wendell Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, offered today to submit to company stockholders his proposal that a fair purchase price for the Tennessee Electric Power Company be fixed by arbitration.

In a letter to David E. Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Willkie said he was making this suggestion because a representative of TVA "pretended to be disturbed by possible litigation on the part of the stockholders" if the results of arbitration did not please them.

Mr. Willkie suggested some time ago that the Securities and Exchange Commission be named to fix a fair purchase price for the Tennessee company's properties. The company is a subsidiary of Commonwealth & Southern.

Takes Issue With Krug

J. A. Krug, TVA's chief power planning engineer, told a Congressional committee last week that he was authorized to say that the TVA directors had rejected the suggestion. One reason he gave for TVA's attitude was the possibility of stockholder litigation.

"I am unwilling to believe," Mr. Willkie wrote Mr. Lilienthal, "that the TVA or the municipalities lack confidence in the arbitrators proposed. I am unwilling to believe that they refuse to accept the principles of arbitration. Surely in view of the vast national importance of this problem, we should be willing to surrender our personal prejudices on behalf of the simplest and quickest method of settling a controversy which has puzzled the American people and been a handicap to American industry for nearly five years."

In a statement made public simultaneously with the letter, Mr. Willkie took issue with Mr. Krug's testimony before the TVA investigating committee. Mr. Krug had said that an independent firm of auditors employed by TVA had fixed the cost price of the Tennessee Company's properties at $81,000,000.

Mr. Krug Not Present

"Mr. Krug was never present at any negotiations between myself and Mr. Lilienthal," Mr. Willkie said. "His testimony therefore is obviously mere hearsay, and subject to his own interpretation."

Mr. Willkie said the auditor's report, contrary to Mr. Krug's testimony, "showed investments totaling $90,582,000 in the electric business of the company."

Mr. Krug told the committee that Commonwealth & Southern Corp. had been unwilling to accept the audit as a basis for negotiation of a price for the properties.

Mr. Krug also asserted that high salaries paid to private utility executives were partly responsible for the difference between the Authority's electric rates and those of private companies.

Testifying before the Congressional committee investigating the government agency, Mr. Krug said other factors which make private rates higher than public included:

Service and management fees, high construction overhead, "excessive" prices paid to buy out public plants and "watering the capital structure."

Financial Briefs

The world output of the synthetic organic chemical industry now aggregates $700,000,000 annually, according to Dr. Robert E. Rose of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, in "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," publication of the American Chemical Society. American production is valued at approximately $207,000,000.

The value of railway property after allowance for depreciation, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, is $2,000,000,000 greater than the total amount of stocks and bonds in the hands of the public, the Association of American Railroads reports.

Besides paying workers the highest industrial wages in the State, the Texas Oil industry has been creating at least 25,000 new permanent and temporary jobs a year, according to a study of the industry made by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas. The report shows that employees in the production branch of the industry have the highest weekly earnings of all industrial employees in the State, averaging $36.02. Petroleum refinery workers were third, with an average of $31.67, following closely the average weekly wages of $33.32 paid in the publishing business. All other Texas industries have average weekly wages of less than $29.

This year's annual survey of design activity made by Product Engineering, covering design-engineering activities throughout the country, reveals that, of 460 companies participating in the survey, 258 or 56 per cent expect to accelerate design activities during the coming year, and 37 per cent are or have been increasing their engineering staffs during the past year.

Nash-Kelvinator Corporation

DETROIT (AP) — The Nash-Kelvinator Corporation reported a net loss of $7,656,138 for the fiscal year which ended Sept. 30. This was after all charges, the annual statement said, including $1,392,618 for depreciation. Current assets on Sept. 30 were listed as $29,032,897, including $12,687,875 in cash and government securities and $10,403,134 in inventories. The corporation said it had no funded debt and current liabilities were $3,681,904.

Lockheed Sells Planes

BURBANK, California—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, through its President, Robert E. Gross, announced the sale of two 10-passenger transports to the Republic of Colombia. The planes will be delivered within the next 60 days and will be placed in the service of S. A. C. O. Airways, a Government subsidized air line and the first Colombia air line to operate on regular schedules.

N. Y. Central Reports Gain

NEW York (AP)—The New York Central Railroad Company reported net income for October of $918,192 after fixed charges, equal to 14 cents a share on capital stock. This compared with $168,650 or 3 cents a share, in October last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.5	105.5	105.5
3 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.28	106.28	106.28
6 3⅜s '43-41 reg	106.27	106.27	106.27
3 2¾s '47-43	109.30	109.30	209.30
2 3¼s '45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
5 3¼s '45-43 reg	109.25	109.25	109.25
3 3¼s '46-44	109.28	109.28	109.28
2 2¾s '47-45	107	107	107
11 3s '48-46	108.16	108.16	108.16
10 2½s '48	105.13	105.13	105.13
9 2½s '53-49	102.18	102.18	102.18
10 2½s '52-50	102.23	102.23	102.23
- 3s '55-51	107.4	107.4	107.4
1 2½s '60-55	104.12	104.12	104.12
1 2½s '60-55 reg	104.10	104.10	104.10
4 2¾s '59-56	103.12	103.8	103.8
6 2¾s '63-58	102.21	102.21	102.21

Home Owners Loan

5 2¾s '49-39	102.13	102.13	102.13
3 3s '52-44	106.26	106.26	106.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78¼	78¼	78¼
9 Alleghany cv 5s '49	66½	66½	66⅝
5 Alleghany cv 5s '50	43	43	43
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	35	34½	34½
4 Allied Stars 4½s '51	94½	94¼	94½
26 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	108¾	109
9 Am & For P5s 2030	51¼	51	51
9 AmIGChem cv5½s '49	102½	102	102
14 Am Int 5½s '49	102½	102	102
24 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅝	112¼	112⅝
8 Am T&T 3¼s '66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
16 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	105	105
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Arm Del 4s '57	96¾	96¾	96¾
9 Arm Del 4s '55	97	97	97
7 AT&SF 4s '95	105	104¾	105
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87¼	87¼	87¼
4 AT&SFRykyM 4s '65	97½	97½	97½
16 ACL cit 4s '52	69⅛	69	69
2 A C Line 4½s '65	66⅝	66	66⅛
5 A C Line 5s '45	76	76	76
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30	30	30
2 Atl Refinin 3s '53	103¼	103¼	103¼
27 B&O rfg 6s '95	18½	18	18½
26 B&O 1st 5s '48	50	48¾	49¼
40 B&O rfg 5s '95	17¾	16⅞	17¾
25 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	16½	16¼	16¼
37 B & O 5s '96 F	16¾	16	16½
51 B&O 5s 2000 D	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛
104 B&O cv 4½s '60	111	111	111
14 B&O 4s '48	49¾	48⅞	49½
5 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	43⅛	43	43⅛
8 B&O 5s S W '50	31⅞	31½	31⅝
8 B&O 4s T C '59	32½	32½	32½
3 Battle Crk 5s '89	45	45	45
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
31 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100⅜	100¼	100¼
21 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98	97½	97⅝
15 Boston&Me 5s '67	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	27	27	27
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107¼	106¾	106¾
29 Bkly Man Th 4½s '66	74	72¼	73½
12 Bkly P Gas 5s '45	107¼	107	107¼
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	72½	71½	72⅜
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	96⅛	95¼	95¼
8 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111	111	111
8 Buf R&P 4½s '57	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
1 Bush Term s '55	38	38	38
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Can Sou 5s 62	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4¼s 55	117	117	117
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	114½	114½	114½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Can Pac 5s 54	97½	97⅜	97½
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	97¼	97¼	97¼
20 Can Pac 4½s 60	92½	92	92¼
48 Can Pac 4s perp	80	79¾	79¾
3 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	93½	93	93½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¾	4¾	4¾
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Cen Ill E&C 5s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70½	70½	70½
7 Cen RR N J 4s 87	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
20 Certain-td 5½s 48	81	80⅜	80⅜
19 C&O 4½s 92	119	117¾	117¾
10 C&O 3½s 96 D	95½	95	95
7 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	96¼	96	96
33 Chi & Alton 3s 49	11⅜	10¾	11¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
16 CB&Q gen 4s 58	97½	97⅜	97⅜
2 CB&Q 4s 111 49	103	103	103
13 CB&Q 3½s 111 49	97½	97	97¼
42 Chi E Ill 5s 51	18½	18	18⅛
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	17½	17½	17½
21 Chic Gt West 4s59	21¼	20⅞	21
55 CMSP&P 5s 75	10	9¾	10
47 CMSP & P ajl5s 2000	2	2¼	2⅛
7 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	26	26	26
2 CM&SP 4½s 89C	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	26	26	26
12 CM&SP gen 4s 89	25	24⅝	25
24 CM&SP 3½s 89B	24	23	24
14 Chi&NW 6½s '36	16½	16¼	16½
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10	9½	10
19 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	15	15	15
42 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅜	4⅛	4¼
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8⅝	8½	8½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
34 Chi&NW 3½s '87	13½	13⅛	13½
46 CRI&P 4½s '52A	7½	7¼	7½
20 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
38 CRI&P 4s '88	17	15⅞	17
16 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7¼	7¼
51 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¾	6½	6½
1 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
18 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105	105	105
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	86	86	86
5 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	108¼	108	108
2 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108	108	108
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	54	54	54
2 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	106	106	106
6 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	89½	89½	89½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	80½	80½	80½
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	74	73½	73⅞
15 Col & So 4½s '80	40	40	40
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	95	95	95
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95	94¾	95
10 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
20 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	104	104	104
1 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106⅜	106	106⅜
32 ComwlthEd cv 3½s'58	105¾	105½	105¾
7 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Eris 3¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104⅛	104⅛
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	104½	104	104
14 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Consol n Coal 5s '60	57	57	57
10 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6 Container 5s '42	99¼	99	99
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	36½	36½	36½
12 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	57	56½	57
2 Del P&L 4½s '69	103	102½	103
2 D G&E 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
22 D & R G 4s '36	117¾	117¾	118
12 D & R G West 5s '78	8½	7¾	8½
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
19 Det Ed 4s '65	111	111	111
9 Det Edison&Ed 3½s'62	105	104⅞	105
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	82¼	82¼	82¼
53 Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	12	12
106 Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12	12⅛
36 Erie 1st 4s '96	38	37	38
38 Erie gen lien 4s '96	19¾	19	19¾
2 Erie & Jer 4s '55	44½	44	44½
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	40	40	40
3 FairbanksMorse 4s'56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Fed L&T 5s '42 st	100⅜	100	100⅜
1 Fla E Coast 5s '74	9	9	9
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
3 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	106½	106½	106½
1 Geo Pub S 5½s '39	101	101	101
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Gerlach 6s '45	100½	100½	100½
11 Gulf T&R 5s '57 102 5-32		102⅛	102 5-32
1 Goth Silk Hos 5s '46	85	85	85
2 G. Nor Ry 5½s '52	92½	92¾	92½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
9 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	100	99¾	99¾
23 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95	93¼	94½
46 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	83½	83	83½
3 Gt Nor 2¾s '67	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	68	68	68
5 Gulf St Uti 4s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	67⅜	67½	67½
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	33½	33½	33½
25 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	45½	45	45
14 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111¾	111¾	111¾
7 Ill Cen 3½s '52	47½	47½	47½
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	49	48¾	49
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	52½	52½	52½
43 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45	44½	45
11 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	51	50¾	51
7 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	47	47	47
10 Ill Steel 4½s '40	105	105	105
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108⅜	108	108⅜
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	41⅝	41½	41½
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63½	63½	63½
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	88	88	88
8 In: Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18½	18	18½
11 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	18	17	18
6 Int Hyd El cv 6s '44	75	74⅞	74⅞
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	52½	52¼	52½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	98	97½	97½
1 Int T & T cv 4½s '39	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Int T & T 4½s '52	64¾	64½	64½
6 Int T & T 5s '55	69¼	69	69½
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Kansw & Mich 4s '90	78½	78½	78½
1 K C South 5s '50	65	65	65
16 K C Term 4s '60	107¼	106¾	106⅝
12 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
5 Keith (B F) 6s '46	93	93	93
6 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	98½	98¼	98¼
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
16 Las Gas 6s '42 A	41	39⅞	40
19 Lac Gas 5½s '53	43½	42⅝	43
13 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	44	42	42
12 Lac Gas 5s '39	74½	69¾	72⅞
1 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	57	56⅞	57
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
1 Leh Val 5s 2003	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
26 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21½	21½	21½
14 Leh Val 4s 2003	21	21	21
9 Leh Val 4s 2003	20½	20½	20½
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	128¾	128¾	128¾
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
2 Lowe's 3½s '46	101	101	101
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
16 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	93	93	93
5 Lou & N 4½s 2003	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Lou Gas&El 2½s '66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31	30	31
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28½	28½	28½
19 Marion St Shov 6s '47	92	89	92
8 McCrory Stra 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	101¾	101¾	101¾
19 Mich Cen 4s '40 reg	84½	84¼	84½
8 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	67	67	67
20 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5⅝	5½	5⅝
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7	7	7
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	48	48	48
49 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	32½	31¾	32⅛
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	13¾	13¼	13¾
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	49½	49⅛	49½
2 Agr M Bk 6s '48	25¾	25¾	25¾
17 Antioquia 7s '45 A	8⅝	8½	8⅝
4 Antioquia 7s '45 B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	7¼	7¼	7¼
20 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77	76½	76½
4 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
14 Argentine 4½s '71	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝
16 Aust Lalia 5s '55	100½	100½	100⅝
5 Australia 5s '57	100⅝	100½	100⅝
45 Australia 4½s '56	97½	97⅜	97½
2 Austria 7s '57	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1 Belgium 7s '55	115	115	115
1 Belgium 6½s '49	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Belgium 6s '55	105	104⅜	105
13 Brazil 8s '41	12	11¾	11¾
7 Brazil 6½s '26-57	9⅛	9	9
10 Brazil 6½s '27-57	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1 Brazil C Rlty 7s 52	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Brisbane 5s '57	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Brisbane 5s '58	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Budapest 6s '62	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
7 Buenos Aires 4½s '77	51¼	51	51
2 Buen A 4½s Aug'76	51	51	51
14 Canada 5s '52	110⅜	110½	110⅜
1 Canada 4s '60	110½	110½	110½
3 Canada 3¼s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Canada 3s '67	98¼	98	98
1 Canada 2½s '45	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Chile 7s '42	16¼	16¼	16¼
7 Chile 6s '60	16¼	16¼	16¼
20 Chile 6s '60 asd	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
30 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	14½	14⅜	14⅜
3 Chilean Mun 7s '60	13¾	13¾	13¾
12 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	19½	19¼	19¼
7 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	19½	19½	19½
15 Copenhab 5s '52	95½	94⅞	94⅞
6 Copenhag 4½s '53	93¾	93½	93½
1 Cuba 5½s '53	102	102	102
5 Czecho 8s '52	75	75	75
4 Denmark 6s '42	104	104	104
1 Denmark 5½s '55	100¼	100⅛	100¼
17 Denmark 4½s '62	98⅝	98¼	98⅜
1 French 7s '49	112	112	112
5 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	27½	27½	27½
1 GerGov5½s '65	21¾	21¾	21¾
9 Ger Govt 7s '49	26¼	26¼	26¼
3 Ger Gen El 6½s '40	60	60	60
5 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	22	21⅞	22
5 Hung Mun 7½s '45	10	10	10
6 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	56⅛	55¼	55¼
11 Italy 7s 1951	75¼	75¼	75¼
6 Japan 6½s '54	82	82	82
9 Japan 5½s '65	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝
5 Mex 5s asd '45	⅞	⅞	⅞
9 Milan City 6½s '52	56½	55¾	56
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	99	99	99
37 N Sou Wales 5s '58	99⅜	99¼	99¼
5 Nord Ry 6½s '50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 Norway 6s '43	104¼	104	104
5 Norway 4½s '65	103	102⅝	103
3 Norway 4s '62	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 Orient Dev 6s '53	87⅞	87¼	87⅞
1 Orient Dev 5½s '58	53	53	53
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	101½	101½	101½
1 Panama 5½s '53	98	98	98
8 Par-Ori RR 5½s '68	94½	94½	94½
1 Peru 7s '59	9¼	9¼	9¼

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15* Util.
Net change	+.35	+.39	+.08
Today's close†	148.66	29.49	21.42
Saturday's close	148.31	29.10	21.34
1938 high	158.41	33.19	25.19
1938 low	98.95	19.00	15.14

*20 utilities prior to June 2, 1938.
†Preliminary.

Wool Fabric Sales For Spring Season Exceed Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Department reported that advance sales of wool fabric by mills for the spring season were much larger than a year ago and that as a result mill consumption of wool was expected to be well maintained in the next few months.

The bureau said, however, that little advance in prices of American wool could be expected unless there were some rise in foreign prices.

The spread between Boston and London quotations for somewhat similar grades of wool was said to be wider than at any time since the latter part of 1937.

The surplus of wool at the beginning of the 1939 season, which opens next April 1, is expected to be smaller, the bureau said, than at the opening of the current season. Factors contributing to reduction of large supplies, the bureau said, were increased mills consumption and small imports.

Imports of apparel wool in the first 10 months of 1938 were only 22,300,000 pounds compared with 144,000,000 pounds from January to October last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.81	13.63
Affiliated F Inc	4.05	4.48
Amerex Hold	22.00	23.50
Am Business Shrs	3.47	3.83
Am Gen Equip Inc	.50	.60
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.50
Boston Fund	16.52	17.67
British Type Inv	.17	.32
Broad St Inv	25.38	27.14
Bullock Fund	14.75	16.00
Can Inv Fund	3.35	4.35
Century Shrs Tr	22.81	24.53
Chain St Inv	16.23	17.27
Dividend Shrs	1.32	1.43
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.51	18.80
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.99	12.88
Equity Corp $3 pf	26.00	29.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.82	21.34
Fund Investors Inc	18.04	19.51
Gen Capital	31.59	33.75
Gen Investors Tr	5.01	5.45
Incorp Investors Tr	17.61	18.94
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	36.60	36.60
Maryland Fund	5.74	6.29
Mass Investors	21.31	22.61
Mutual Invest	11.60	12.68
Nation Wide Voting	1.37	1.52
New England Fund	13.49	15.51
Old Colony Ar Assoc	15.50	16.50
Putnam Fund Inc	.48	.52
Putnam Fund	14.73	15.73
Quarterly Income Shrs	11.34	12.42
Railway & Light Sec	10.50	12.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	91.50	....
Republic Invest Fund	.32	.35
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	2.75	4.25
Spencer Trask Fund	15.84	16.82
Stand Util Inc	.52	.56
State Street Invest	82.50	85.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.54	.60
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.98	1.10
US Elec Lt & P Voting	.92	....
Wellington Fund	13.51	14.83
World Investment Tr	4.01	4.36

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.125	5.875
Corp Tr A A mod. ace mod	2.83	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.83	....
Deposit Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.34	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.92	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.62	....
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.40
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.15	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.19	5.75
Nation Wide Sec	3.38	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	52.375	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.31	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.82	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.76	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.54	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.18	10.68
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.44	....
Super of Am Tr C D	6.88	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.375	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.86	....

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	2.825	3.50
First Boston Corp	18.375	19.875
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	25.26	27.74	S-1	27.58	29.24
B-2	21.10	23.15	S-2	14.13	15.65
B-3	14.16	15.56	S-3	13.00	14.42
B-4	6.84	7.68	S-4	4.85	5.43

Preferred Stocks

K-1	14.10	15.47	K-2	10.64	11.82

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 12

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.66⅞	$4.67⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.66⅝	4.67⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0263	.0263½	††
Belgium—belga	.1683½	.1683	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2259	.2260	1
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.4011	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5437	.5438	1
Sweden—krona	.2405	.2407	.4537
Norway—krone	.2347	.2349	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2085	.2087	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Australia—sch'l'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0342	.0342	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961

Vote in Memel Raises Query, Will Reich Regain Territory?

(Continued from Page 1)

flew side by side with the National Socialist flag, while houses and windows bore the slogan "Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Wille." The slogan substitutes the words "'one will" for the final phrase, "one Leader," which is used inside Germany.

Whether this means that the territory will be immediately rejoined to the Reich through East Prussia or become for the time being a free state on the Danzig model seems to depend upon whether Germany and Lithuania can reach a satisfactory settlement of this issue through discussions.

Dr. Erich Zechlin, German Minister at Kaunas, has returned here for instructions. Lithuanian concessions are expected to take the form of amendments to the Memel statute so Germans there would be granted a much larger measure of autonomy, while Lithuanian sovereignty still continues for the time being. But in the German view this could at most be only a temporary solution because of the overwhelming majority of Germans in Memel, and of the fact that it is the oldest German settlement of East Prussia, founded in 1252, and because of its importance as a Baltic port.

All Germans Included

Meanwhile, it is not forgotten here that when Reichsführer Hitler says in "Mein Kampf," "When we talk of new lands in Europe we think first of Russia and its border state," he only reiterates a policy laid down by many Germans before him, among others by Gen. Erich Ludendorff, who declared, "We must hold out a strong protecting hand not only over German citizens but over all Germans."

Observers here are therefore re-examining the German-Russian treaty of Brest-Litovsk. General Ludendorff's wartime plans are now being carried through, but on a more solid foundation.

Herr Hitler in his autobiography reveals that in his early campaign speeches he placed the Brest-Litovsk treaty side by side with Versailles, and "compared them point by point and showed the unbounded humanity of the one (Brest-Litovsk), compared with the inhuman cruelty of the other."

[Under the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Russia lost 34 per cent of its population, 32 per cent of its agricultural land, 85 per cent of its beet sugar land, 54 per cent of its industrial undertakings and 89 per cent of its coal mines.]

Aftermath of Munich Pact

The fate of Memel, and it seems likely of numbers of other 1919 settlements in East and Southeast Europe, was sealed in the Munich agreement which in the German view revealed Anglo-French impotence before German military preparedness. Germany has now further consolidated itself in the rear by the Franco-German no-war pact signed at Paris last week.

Poland's internal troubles, especially the new Ukrainian demand for autonomy and the assumed internal weakness of Soviet Russia, also serve to create for Germany the necessary conditions for future Eastern policy, of which present activities in Memelland may be but a start.

Meanwhile the German press declared Memellanders would "profess before the world that they are Germans and belong to the great German Reich."

Ostland, semi-monthly mouthpiece of the Society of the German East, in its current issue obviously played with the thought of the eventual return of Memel to the Fatherland. The magazine declared Memellanders knew this time that the election "means more than the mere selection of a Diet, which after expiration of a prescribed period will be relieved by a new one."

"This election is valued by Memel Germans as the people's decision which can be of far-reaching importance for the future fate of Memel Territory," it added.

Natural Scientists Rally To Defense of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK Dec. 12 — A call to American natural scientists to "the defense of democracy" was issued Dec. 10 by Dr. Franz Boas of Columbia University, dean of American anthropologists and Former President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science acting as spokesman for a committee of 1,284 Americans, three of whom are Nobel Prize winners.

Dr. Boas said the manifesto was based on a resolution passed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science last December which declared that "science is wholly independent of national boundaries and races and creeds and can flourish only when there is peace and intellectual freedom."

The signers represent 167 universities and research institutions in all sections of the United States, among them being 85 college presidents, deans, and directors of industrial laboratories and experimental stations.

The Nobel Prize winners are Prof. Harold C. Urey of Columbia University, Prof. Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, and Dr. Irving Langmuir, Associate Director of the General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady, N. Y.

The text of the manifesto said in part:

"In an article entitled 'The Pragmatic and Dogmatic Spirit of Physics,' which appeared in the April 30th issue of Nature . . . wide publicity is given to the official Nazi position on science and scientific research. In essence, the article is an attack on all theoretical physics, and, by obvious implication, on scientific theory in general. . . .

"If science . . . is to 'continue to advance and spread more abundantly its benefits to all mankind' . . ., then the man of science has a moral obligation to fulfill. He must educate the people against the acceptance of all false and unscientific doctrines which appear before them in the guise of science, regardless of their origin. Only in that way can he insure those conditions of peace and freedom which are essential for him and for the progress of all mankind.

Condemn Fascist Position

"It is in this light that we publicly condemn the Fascist position towards science. Racial theories which they advocate have been demolished time and again. We need only point to the work of Heinrich Hertz in physics, Fritz Haber and Richard Willstatter in chemistry, Ludwig Traube, Paul Ehlich, and August Waserman in biology and medicine —all German Jews and all empirical scientists. . . .

"We firmly believe that in the present historical epoch democracy alone can preserve intellectual freedom. Any attack upon freedom of thought in one sphere, even as nonpolitical a sphere as theoretical physics, is, in effect, an attack on democracy itself. When men like James Franck, Albert Einstein, or Thomas Mann may no longer continue their work, whether the reason is race, creed, or belief, all mankind suffers the loss. They must be defended in their right to speak the truth as they understand it. If we American scientists wish to avoid a similar fate, if we wish to see the world continue to progress and prosper, we must bend our efforts to that end now."

Peat Found in Dismal Swamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDENTON, N. C.—Reaching in its 3,000,000 acres almost to the outskirts of this town, the Great Dismal Swamp, once a part of the estate of George Washington, has been found to be underlaid with vast quantities of peat of potential value not only as fuel but as fertilizer ingredient. Dr. Edward Shulcum, of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg, Va., so reports after extensive investigations, and insists peat also underlies the adjacent Little Dismal Swamp and nearby swamps in North Carolina and Virginia.

However, Dr. Shulkcum says he did not believe the peat beds will be worked for fuel for decades to come. He adds that coal is a more convenient fuel than peat because the latter is excessively bulky even after compression.

Dr. Shulkcum's reports show the peat has developed in four series of three beds each under the swamp, that apparently after formation of the first series of three beds, each of a different type peat, the swamp was flooded. Still later the second series of beds was formed, followed by another flooding, the process being repeated until the four series had been formed.

The investigator held out little hope for the drainage of the Great Dismal to open up new farming lands, pointing out that only where the peat is very shallow, six inches or less, is the soil workable for agriculture, even when drained.

Great Dismal Swamp, beginning southwest of Norfolk, Va., extends for the greater part of its territory into North Carolina, covering 750 square miles. It is 30 miles long from north to south and 10 miles or more wide. It is largely covered by trees, with virtually impervious brushwood in between.

The Great Dismal is connected with the Little Dismal, as well as other marsh lands in this State and Virginia, the entire territory covering more than 3,000,000 acres, most of which, according to Dr. Shulkcum's report, is underlaid by peat.

After-School Work Credited in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Tech High students here are being given scholastic credit for after-school work this year for the first time, according to a statement of W. O. Cheny, principal of the school.

The boys, who are engaged in such work as clerking in stores and delivering newspapers, must work at least 20 weeks and show the approval of their employers, according to Mr. Cheny.

Because the boys have to work hard to please their employers to get a recommendation," explained Mr. Cheny, "the plan is working out fine for all concerned."

Some 400 Tech High students are affected by the ruling.

"Boys who work after school don't have time for athletic or literary endeavor; consequently, they have been denied the credit given for engaging in an outside activity," said Mr. Cheny. "By widening the scope of the curricular program to include part-time jobs, all students can now receive credit for their efforts."

Cotton Cultivation Seen Defeating AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MATTHEWS, S. C.—The cotton surplus will never be reduced the way the Government is working it, declared J. Skottowe Wannamaker, President of the American Cotton Association, in a statement issued here recently. He said: "Every farmer plants his allotted acreage on his best land, applies all the fertilizer that he would have used on his full acreage on his reduced acreage and cultivates this reduced acreage intensely, and is breaking the record in cotton production."

Equality for Negro Students Ordered By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that a state must give "equality" in educational privileges to white and negro law students.

It gave this opinion in holding that the University of Missouri Law School must admit Lloyd L. Gaines, St. Louis Negro, as a student.

Chief Justice Hughes delivered the majority opinion that held Missouri, in compelling negro law students to attend school outside the state, had violated the "equal rights" provision of the constitution.

Missouri provided that until a law school for Negroes was developed in the state the tuition of Negro law students should be paid at universities in adjacent states.

"The question here," Chief Justice Hughes said, "is not of a duty of the state to supply legal training, or of the quality of the training which it does supply, but of its duty when it provides such training to furnish it to the residents of the state upon the basis of an equality of right.

Privilege Created

"By the operation of the laws of Missouri a privilege has been created for white law students which is denied to Negroes by reason of their race.

"The white resident is afforded legal education within the State; the Negro resident having the same qualifications is refused it there and must go outside the State to obtain it.

"That is a denial of the quality of legal right to the enjoyment of the privilege which the State has set up, and the provision for the payment of tuition fees in another State does not remove the discrimination."

Among other actions, the court refused to review a National Labor Relations Board contention that the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company should reinstate 145 seamen dismissed from two ships. This, in effect, was a defeat for the Labor Board. While the high tribunal did not pass on the merits of the controversy, it left in effect a decision against the Board by the Fifth Federal Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court held that the men had engaged in a sit-down strike, had taken possession of the ships and that this was "at least prima facie evidence that the crews were guilty of mutiny."

"It would be gross negligence," the Circuit Court added, "for a vessel to put to sea with that kind of crew."

It was contended by the Labor Board, however, that the men should be returned to work and given back pay because their discharge was due to their joining and assisting the National Maritime Union, a C. I. O. affiliate.

The American Federation of Labor opposed a review. The company had contracts with the International Seamen's Union, a federation affiliate, fixing hours, wages and working conditions.

The Court postponed at least until next Monday a decision on whether a state which once rejects a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish child labor can later ratify it.

Thomas J. Mooney's long fight for freedom encountered defeat again in the Supreme Court.

The tribunal refused a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, designed to free the California convict from San Quentin penitentiary, where he is serving a life sentence for complicity in the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco.

School Case

In the Missouri Law School case, Gaines had contended he was rejected for admission solely because he was a Negro.

His petition said there were 16 States which exclude Negroes from State universities because of race or color.

The University said the Missouri Legislature had provided that Lincoln University, Mo., until it developed a law school for Negroes, should pay the tuition at the University of any adjacent State for Missouri Negroes wishing to study law.

Gaines, who has an A. B. degree from Lincoln University, did not apply for tuition at another university.

Chief Justice Hughes delivered the opinion that reversed a decision by the Missouri Supreme Court in favor of the law school. Justices Butler and McReynolds dissented.

"We are of the opinion," Mr. Hughes said, "that petitioner was entitled to be admitted to the law school of the State University in the absence of other and proper provision for his legal training within the state."

States listed by Gaines as excluding Negroes from state universities solely because of race or color include Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

He added that Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia provide aid for Negroes studying in universities outside the state. Maryland, he said, "also has a scholarship law."

Prehistoric Town Found on Lemnos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Excavations being carried on by Italian archaeologists on the Island of Lemnos have revealed the Greek prehistoric town of Polichni. It is generally hoped that further detailed study of objects discovered in the ruins of the town will furnish evidence to solve the question as to the true origin of Greek civilization. The predominant idea of certain archaeologists is that this civilization is purely autochtone, a native product with almost nothing attributable to an Asiatic contribution.

At Polichni, as it is unfolded by the finds obtained in the ruins, the people knew clay modeling and how to construct stone houses in the third millennium B. C. It is evidenced that the age of bronze commenced in Lemnos when in Europe men were still in the period of hewed stone.

Consumers Pay and Pay on Glass Patents

(Continued from Page 1)

from the files of the Hartford Company, dated Feb. 18, 1930, and prepared by Herbert Knox Smith, Counsel of the company, listing as one main reason for taking out numerous patents:

"To block the development of machines which might be constructed by others for the same purpose as our machines, using alternative means." Another reason given was to "secure patents on possible improvements of competing machines, so as to 'fence in' these and prevent their reaching an improved stage."

"Has it been your purpose," Mr. Cox asked, "to take out patents to block the development of machines using alternative methods?"

"As long as I've been in the company I have not been conscious of any policy of definitely and deliberately going out to block somebody," said Mr. Smith.

Calls Method Protective

"You have patents on air feeders for making glass containers," retorted Mr. Cox, "but you do not license them now, and you sue others if they attempt to use them. Isn't that an effort to 'fence in' the industry?"

Mr. Smith said he objected to the term "fence in," and Mr. Cox replied that he was quoting it from the company memorandum.

"I don't know why this memorandum was drafted," Mr. Smith said. He said he had seen it before but that it did not represent "a deliberate policy."

Jerome Frank, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission and one of the Committee asked whether, in any case, Mr. Smith thought the policy indicated "improper"?

"No, I don't think its improper," said witness. "You've got to protect your large investment. You've got to protect your licensee."

The question of the licensee brought up the situation within the industry. Up to 1905 bottles were blown by mouth, but at that time automatic machinery was made practicable. The Hartford-Empire Co. now has a virtual monopoly on the more successful of two automatic container making methods, known as the "plunger feeder" type. Control of the other method, or so-called Owens suction pipe, is held by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. Hartford patents also cover the old stream-faced method, now rarely used.

"Isn't it true," Mr. Smith was asked, "that if a man wanted to go into the glass container business and wanted an automatic feeder, your company would be the only place in the country he could go?"

"If he wanted to go into business and use plunger feeding he would have to come to Hartford," Mr. Smith replied. The alternative was to use old methods, he added, or buy into an established business already licensed by Hartford.

Control More Than Two Thirds

In 1937, the Hartford-Empire Company licensed companies making 67.4 of all the glass containers in the nation. The Owen-Illinois Company in the same year licensed 29.2 per cent. Less than 3 per cent of glass containers were produced by independents.

Quoting the Patent Law to the effect that its objective is to "promote science and the useful arts," Mr. Cox demanded whether this goal was being served in the Hartford-Empire's "stifling" of competition.

"We protect, we do not stifle," said witness He said the companies licensed by Hartford-Empire looked to it to keep them abreast of the time. The Hartford Company has machinery built to its specifications and rents, but does not sell, such machinery to companies having its eight-year licenses .Hartford-Empire maintains an engineering plant and research laboratory.

Defending its position, Mr. Smith said the licensed manufacturers "look to us as their engineering, development and research agents."

Thurman Arnold, member of the Committee, interjected that "the company "was not protecting its licensees—it was protecting its own royalties" by blocking competitive processes.

Sense of Obligation

"You look upon it as a sort of trust?" asked Mr. Cox, ironically.

"We feel a deep sense of obligation," Mr. Smith responded gravely.

"As a sort of fiduciary responsibility?"

"Just as decent business ethics."

Mr. Smith added that the glass makers were at liberty to cancel contracts with Hartford-Empire and adopt some other process. Mr. Cox retorted that it could not be done under present patent control.

"That would mean competition!" said Senator Borah significantly.

"But Senator," replied witness, "we can't help that. We have no monopoly of brains in getting patents."

"You have a monopoly of some other things!" replied Senator Borah.

It was understood that later evidence would show that Hartford-Empire grants licenses in such a way as to protect companies from competition from one another. Thus the Big Ball Bros. Co., specializes in fruit jars while the Thatcher Glass Co., another licensee, goes in for milk bottles.

The Revolution in Glass

Patents that revolutionized the glass industry dated from about 1905, preliminary evidence showed, and transformed it from a simple age-old handblown art, to automatic machine methods by the perfection of a glass-blower by Michael J. Owens. Previously, a skilled handblower turned out 600 to 800 bottles in an exhausting day's work, but the machine produced 30,000 bottles every 24 hours. Here is the result, as described statistically:

In 1904 there were 155 companies producing glass containers.

Today there are 40, of which five produce more than 66 per cent of the total.

Output of 1899 containers equalled in value $21,500,000.

Output of 1935 containers equalled in value $129,000,000.

Output of 1937 containers equalled in value $169,000,000.

The number employed in the industry was greater, 39 years ago, than in 1935, the contrasting figures being 28,370 workers as against 24,044 today. At the turn of the century the average output per man was 40,000 containers a year; but by 1935 the figure had been raised to 245,000 containers.

The Joint Legislative Executive Committee, had a mass of further statistical and technical information shoveled on it at the start. It found that the glass industry is divided into three principal parts—containers (bottles and jars); pressed and blown ware (electric light bulbs, tableware etc.); flat glass (windows and auto plate glass). The container branch of the industry is just under 50 per cent of the whole.

Practical Views to Mold Decisions Reached at Lima

(Continued from Page 1)

a written Covenant, nor the limitation of powers inherent in such a Covenant.

The Lima Conference meets as an assembly of Governmental Delegates, more on the model of the British Parliament in an international sense, rather than of an American Congress. By conferring with their Governments, these delegates may vote any action whatever, subject only to later ratification by the individual Governments. But since no vote would be cast by a delegation without its Government's consent, the later ratification would be largely a formality.

In practice—and this goes far toward explaining the attitude of the Venezuelan critic—Pan-American Conferences have proceeded with great restraint. But it is not accurate to say they have done nothing. There is a substantial and steadily augmenting list of achievements to their credit.

A powerful school of thought brings to Lima its conviction founded on the old adage about haste and waste. Deliberately, projects that glitter but might find public sentiment unready to sustain them, are discarded. The slow pace of enduring gains, drawing strength from education, is preferred to dramatic skyrocketings.

Stronger than for many years, advocates of more speedy action are seeking to pep things up. The world reels under the impact of hard-hitting, snap-decision dictators. Largely as a reaction to dictatorial speed, an "at once" atmosphere surrounds President Roosevelt's project for preparing the Western Hemisphere to defend itself against possible future invasion. This is one of many "must" forces breaking in on the measured tread of traditional Pan-Americanism.

How far the Government will agree to a streamlined, more powerful Pan-Americanism, it is too early to assess. Much depends, in the political sphere, on developments in the economic sphere. The sheep Ranchero was right. Unless the United States, within or without the Lima Conference, finds ways to buy more Latin-American raw materials, many of them competitive with products of North American farms, mines, and flocks, Latin-American sympathies may understandingly be drawn elsewhere. Germany, in need of raw materials, possesses a natural trading advantage and is not hesitating to follow through.

An entire chapter of the Lima agenda deals with economic problems. It is one of the most extensive, and already shows signs of basic vitality as debate begins.

Lutyens to Head British Academy

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, designer of the Cenotaph, Britain's national war memorial in Whitehill, was elected President of the British Royal Academy Dec. 10. He succeeded Sir William Llewellyn, who held the post 10 years.

Sir Edwin, who once criticized modern buildings as "sky blocking monsters of brutal brick and crazy cement," designed the new British Embassy at Washington.

Dr. Christian Lange

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 12 (AP)—Dr. Christian L. Lange, who passed on here Dec. 11, shared the 1921 Nobel Peace Prize with Hjalmar Branting of Sweden. Dr. Lange was a noted historian and represented Norway at the Disarmament Conference and a number of other League of Nations conferences.

Dr. Lange received his education in Oslo, Paris, and London. He was secretary of the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament from 1900 to 1909 and at his passing was a member of the committee.

He was Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union from 1909 to 1933 and in that post visited the United States and most European countries. He also lectured in the United States and Europe on international problems.

He was Norwegian Delegate to the League Assembly, from the formation of the League of Nations, and was President of the Consultative Committee on the Chinese-Japanese dispute in 1933. His writings included a number of history textbooks and works on arbitration, disarmament, and international relaitons.

Lindbergh Rents Paris Apartment

PARIS (AP)—Friends of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh said Dec. 12 that he had taken an apartment in Paris and settled down here with his family for the winter.

The American flier had found his house on the Island of Illiec, off the northern French Coast, impracticable as a winter home, friends said, and had decided to come to Paris.

The Lindbergh's establishment of a home in Paris appeared to end reports they intended to move to Berlin These reports, from German aviation circles, said friends in the German Capital were looking for a house for the Lindberghs there.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

pamphlets, prints and other source material. It also contains the President's collection of paintings, drawings, prints, manuscript letters and documents, logbooks, pamphlets and books relating to the American Navy from 1775 to date, and a smaller collection of similiar material relating to the Hudson Valley, Dutchess County, and the town of Hyde Park. Likewise the President has an amount of books and pamphlets, many of them inscribed to him by their authors, which will be added to the collection.

The President proposes to devote the proceeds from his own published writings to the project, building a repository building at Hyde Park. This is the "useful public purpose" mentioned last February by the President when there was some controversy over use of his profits from publication of his State Papers.

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United States and Canada

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YONKERS, N. Y. 95 Landscape Ave.—Light, cheerful home for rest, study; loving consideration; excellent meals; convenient subway. Yonkers 7033.

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MONTREAL, Drummond St.—Bright room, suit business person; semi-private bath; breakfast, evening dinner; exclusive apt. BE. 3874.

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BOSTON, Mass., 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Rooms for refined guest in well regulated home. Phone Com. 8441.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1821 Belmont Rd. N. W., near 18 and Col. Rd.—Comfortable, attractive room for 1 or 2. Adams 4574.

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All Styles and Sizes
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Smart New Styles of
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expressed by gifts of beautiful plants and flowers from our greenhouses will be appreciated by your friends.
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Exclusive Representation for
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You will find Better Food at our store.
Everything you need for the Holidays from Soup to Nuts, with all the fixings.
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AIR-TRED SHOES
Now Only $5
Formerly up to $6.50
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YOUR BATTERY CHARGED
50c
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Sterling Toilet Silver New Designs
Moderately Priced
J. A. Merrill & Co., Inc.
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We carry a large assortment of fine cameras
PRICES $1.00 UP
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(Continued)

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Visit our plant
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We're featuring many smart nationally famous makes at just the price you wish to pay.
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To delight even those who have everything!
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Upholstered—ready for needlepoint!
$2.95
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We Can Supply Every Kind of Electrical Appliance

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REFURNISH YOUR HOME ONE ROOM AT A TIME
Household Furnishings, Antiques
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Morrill Building
Delicious Food, Attractive Environment Courteous Service

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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(Continued)

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It's the Gift of Gifts for Every Member of the Family
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Christmas Joy throughout our store
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MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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116 MAIN STREET TEL. 750

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PATSY NASH, *Proprietor*
Best of Workmanship
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Merchandise Reliable
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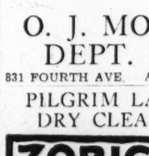
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ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

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9 to 12 daily
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An Answer to Your Christmas Shopping Needs—
VISIT "THE BAY" GIFT AISLES
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Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

WILKINSON ELECTRIC
CO. LIMITED
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC LIGHTING and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Also
FURNACE REPAIRS
Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

See the New
Steinway "Pianino"
ROBINSON & SONS
10247 Jasper Ave. Phone 22456

Give PHOTOS for Christmas
McDERMID STUDIOS LIMITED
10024-101st. EDMONTON PHONE 25444

It is not so much what you pay—as what you GET for the price you pay
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

Hudson's Bay Company
"LADY HUDSON"
Hosiery that is definitely different. Sheer fine quality in the season's newest shades.

JOHNSON'S
The Leading
CAFE
Corner 101st and Jasper
Always Something New
at
Reed's China & Gift Shop
10325 Jasper Avenue
Real Estate
Insurance Rentals,
Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583
Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

FORD CARS—FOR SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Visit the "Bay's"
SKI SHOP
Smart, practical ski togs from the famous ski centres of the world.
SPORTSWEAR
Third Floor, The "Bay"

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, Ltd.

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 43 243
EST. 1921 C P L 4

Mary Jane Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in the creation of individual permanents
Corner River Ave. and Lewis Street
Phone 45 156

Houston & Masterman
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 Portage Avenue Winnipeg

Flowers Properly Delivered
The Rosery LTD.
Est. 1905 Phone 21305
MAUDE DAGG McCREERY, Manager
427 PORTAGE AVENUE

Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager IAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

SPEIRS-PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue

NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX
Rice's Thrifty Food Store
See Our Christmas Specialties
Nuts—Raisins—Candies—Fruits
Fancy Groceries and Poultry
Choice Meats and Vegetables
Phones: B9291—B6911
Cor. Morris and Birmingham Sts.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROBT. DUNCAN & CO. Ltd.
Invite You to See Their Display of
Christmas Gifts for All
Books, Cameras and Attractive Novelties of All Kinds
Opp. City Hall Phone 7-3865

Liberty WOMEN'S WEAR LIMITED
129 King St., E., Hamilton, Ont.
Coats—Suits—Dresses
A style centre for Women and Misses

"Why Take Chances?"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA STREET
Just Phone 2-4658

RCA RCA-VICTOR
RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYERS
BERT RYMAL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
116 King St., E. 2-3568

ONTARIO

LONDON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances, and our service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE ombination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.
202 Dundas Met 7111
613 Dundas Fair 970
729 Richmond Met 167
77 Wharncliffe Met 1568

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
128-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

Do all your Christmas Shopping at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Biz Dept. Store
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

OTTAWA
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-5934-J
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing
SUPERTEST

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2228

CARLTON SHOES
FOR MEN
Sold in Ottawa Exclusively by
Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY
A Policy of Quality for 50 Years

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6093

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
2-1233

MacDONALD TIRE SHOP
ED PETAPIECE
Tires and Tubes
Batteries and Service
Heaters
2-9644 248 Albert St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

USE

"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

PHONE 2--5741

90 BANK STREET 82 FIRST AVENUE
7-0640 7-0472

Mc.Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Groceries and Fresh Meats

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

CARLOAD GROCETERIAS
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON

Keele and Bloor Sts JU. 4197-8

827 Roncesvalles Ave. LO. 9254

57 HEINZ VARIETIES

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES

Mills & Hadwin
Limited

3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343

17 Years' Continuous Service

Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN
COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Flowers for Every Occasion

S. E. GROVE FLORIST

Phone GE. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

All Makes Rebuilt • Repaired Rented

TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO. *We Service All Office Machines*

46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

WESTINGHOUSE

Ranges, Refrigerators and Appliances
General Wiring and Repairs

STACEY ELECTRIC

1821 GERRARD ST. E. GR. 9973

CHARLES R. HARRIS
INSURANCE

Fire, Auto, Theft and All Other Coverages

26 Adelaide St. W. Phone AD. 0311

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my rouleman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

12 STORES

Woman's Bakery LIMITED

Ray Leake, Pres.

Catering Dept. KI 2118

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Cash and Carry

Frank Freeland
Custom Tailor
37 VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk. Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London, Kitchener, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Chatham, Guelph, Woodstock, North Bay, Sudbury, Stratford, Elmira, Sarnia, Peterborough, Cayuga, Windsor, Lucknow, Cargill

Winona Flowers

413 Bloor Street East
At Sherburne

Member F. T. D.

Phone Randolph 2303

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs

Midway 3541

HARTWELL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

of

Silver, China, Glass, Stationery and Novelties

Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs

1504 YONGE ST., TORONTO HY. 9300

Strictly Fresh

GRADE "A" LARGE EGGS

CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

Joy-Giving CHRISTMAS GIFTS

From Trifles to Treasures

WHETHER YOU'VE A MINT OR A MINIMUM TO SPEND—
WE HAVE GIFTS FOR EVERY NEED

LINDSAY STUDIOS
48 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO

A. J. STONE
HAIRDRESSING

Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
1465 Yonge St.
(at St. Clair)
HY 0404

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS

We Call and Deliver

Mail orders given prompt attention

1557 Kingston Road HOward 3743

For Better Fuel Service Call

McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED

Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

City Wide Delivery

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg
Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

7 Direct Phones MI. 4691

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH

Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin

Dupont Street at Davenport

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone

Head Office Ge 1148 North End MO 1179

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

ANNABELLE HAIR DRESSING

Permanents and all beauty culture service. Prices reasonable.

2371 QUEEN ST. E HO. 6450

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

MILNES COAL

All Grades
ELGIN 5454
88 KING ST. E.

KATE DAN CORSET SHOP

Custom Made Foundation Garments. Beautiful Lingerie for Christmas Gifts. Nighties $2.95 up. Slips $1.50 up. Panties $1.00 up.

Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday evenings

RA 5676 82 Bloor St. W.

PARTY FROCKS

take on new life when cleaned by our famous "REVITALIZED" process, let us prove this to you.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dechaux

FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING *for EVERYTHING*

DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS

FRONTENAC 131

Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

Booth Bros.
ELECTRICIANS
Electrical Gifts of All Kinds
PERCOLATORS, TOASTERS, LAMPS, etc.

Christmas Trees Installed

5774 Sherbrooke St. W.
Cor. Melrose Ave.
Montreal, Quebec

ELwood 7370—7379

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

A. PICHET

HIGH CLASS FUR COATS made to order
REMODELLING

We Use Super-Grade Hudson Seal for New Coats

WIlbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL

DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

We Solicit Enquiries

JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*

Restyling—Repairing

Telephone *BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

Christmas Gifts

FINE Linens, Lovely Handkerchiefs, Imported Silk and Wool Scarfs, Shetland Bed Jackets.

JUL. HEIM

1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

MAITLAND

Confectioner

CHRISTMAS CAKES
PLUM PUDDINGS
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD
FItz 4651

Scotts
RESTAURANT

1180 St. Catherine Street West

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Ski Togs Exclusive to the "Store for Men"

"Skigans" are designed by experts who realize that comfort is as essential to enjoyment as skill. Simpson's carries only the best domestic apparel and imports from the countries where skiing is a national pastime. In our "Skigan Shop" you'll find everything for your own use and for gift giving.

Simpson's
Street Floor

SHOP

Morgan's

When in Montreal

A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

FLOWERS

Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

H. Baron
Antiques

Hook Rugs, Silver, Sheffield Plate, Fine Furniture

Galleries: 2015 Peel Street Montreal

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.

Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-date Electrical Store

1816 Scarth Street Regina

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.

Phone 5551 731 Broadway

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER TOILET PERPARATIONS Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 19 Eccleston St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 6408

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens W 8 Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R.N. Resident Proprietor. Large, sunny rooms QUIET Modern appointments

GOOD COMPANIONS—A house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed; moderate. Miss Bannister, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park London W 2. Tel. Padd 3359

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All branches of dancing; schools visited. Holiday Ballroom and Practice Classes. Write Box M-2312, BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 7852.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W 8 Western 3984.

ELOCUTION

FLUENT speaking taught simply—Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W MAYFAIR 3163 Brochure Free.

VERA GWATKIN L.G.S.M. (Eloc.)
Gives lessons in Elocution, Voice Production for Speakers or Readers, etc. Pianoforte. Very successful with children. 44 Grove End Gardens St. Johns Wood, London, N W 8 MAIda Vale 6357

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Cadogan-Wakeman Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5.30 Sat. 10-12

FURNITURE

ADVISORY specialist, complete furnishing schemes planned and carried out; reliable workmanship at low cost; personal supervision; for furniture, new or old, carpets, fabrics, curtains and loose covers, W. GORDON CAMERON, 162 Notting Hill Gate, London. Park 8904

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, S. W. 19—Freehold 6 rooms, bath, kitchen, scullery; garage; nice garden; good position close to All England Tennis Ground Wimbledon; price £1500. Also freehold cottage (Sussex) in a delightful spot South coast, 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, garage, large garden; partly furnished; price £1400. Box W-1218, BCM/CSM, London.

PURLEY SURREY—On high ground about 13 miles from London; price £1850 Freehold; choice modern house, 4 bedrooms, 1 dressing, 2 reception, etc., garage, tennis; small room attached to garage. Apply 4 Grand Avenue, West Worthing, or Slade and Church Purley.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Flat to let unfurnished; two rooms and kitchen; all conveniences; hall floor; own garden. Apply 62, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, S. E. 3. Phone Greenwich 2780.

HOUSE REPAIRS

W. SWAIN, 82, Griffiths Rd., S. W. 19 Plumber, Hotwater Fitter, Decorations General House Repairs
Estimates Free—LIBERTY 5188.

KNITWEAR

WOOLS—ART NEEDLEWORK
KNITTED GARMMENTS made to order
G. CANNON, 176, Upper Richmond Rd. Putney, London, S. W. 15

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap, Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK, MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

POST VACANT

LONDON — Chauffeuse-secretary-companion, over 30, with small knowledge housekeeping, able to run week-end cottage; garden lover; literary ability an asset; happy, varied post. Box W-1241, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—House parlourmaid required; 2 in family and 2 maids kept; help given; good wages; own bedroom; usual outings. Misses Cazalet, 46 Fairhazel Gardens, N. W. 6.

POST WANTED

LADY desires post as secretary or companion-secretary; experienced, used to responsibility. Box W-1240, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY desires post as companion-help; used travelling, capable, cheerful. Box W-1242, BCM/CSM, London.

PRINTING

THE SOMERSET PRESS—Commercial and General Printers. Phone Batt. 6197, 362 York Rd., Wandsworth, London S. W. 18.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand typewriting translations, staff; dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY, LTD., 20 Mporgate, London, E. C. 2 MET. 3180

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

ROOMS TO LET

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2.
LONDON — Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science Churches; furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039.

KENSINGTON, London, Warwick Gardens—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l., and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone Western 8758. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing Langham 2679.

S. W. LONDON, ten minutes Kensington High Street—Two large unfurnished rooms £42 p. a. inclusive electricity and hot and cold water laid on; own gas meter; use of garden; occasional meals; daily hot baths and use of telephone by arrangement; suitable for two persons. Box M-2033, BCM/CSM, London.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and footwear repair specialist. J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone Wim. 3581.

TAILORING

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction; ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87 Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1. Phone Museum 0516.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

FOR ALL HOUSES AT WIMBLEDON
London's Premier Residential Suburb
HAWES & CO.
Facing Wimbledon Station
PHONE 1000

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. Ealing 2127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, Il soft fur ishing, 52 Ullswater Road London S W 13 Riverside 6239

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS

WATCH and clockmaker, 25 years experience W. MORTON 176a Upper Richmond Rd. Putney, London, S. W. 15. Phone Putney 3693

WINDOW CLEANING

THE CRYSTAL WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE 49, Cromford Road, S. W. 18. Moderate Charges. Fully Insured.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS

PHONES EUSTON 4745 ETC.

DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1.

(Facing Euston Station)

E. RICHOUX
58, Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732

Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Wedding and Birthday Cakes. Ices, Dinner Sweets, Fancy Boxes for presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2

For Every
INSURANCE

ERTLE & SPARKS
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Painstaking Service and Personal Attention
59 Brompton Rd., S.W.3—KEN 2763

LONDON GARDENS
Flowers for All Occasions

118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8 Wes. 7785
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7 Ken. 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA

The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.

BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP

HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES

Luncheons and Teas

167 George Street, Edgware Road, W. 1

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

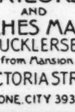
Charles H. Baber

The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall.
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

POULTRY MEAT RABBITS

Deliveries in Districts: Maida Vale, Lancaster Gate, Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith.

Colleges, Schools, Institutions and Hotels Supplied



HAMPERS
Expertly Packed for Christmas and special occasions

RIDLER & SON
179 Westbourne Grove Bayswater 0337

CULLIMORE & STOKES
51 Ledbury Road Bayswater 1632

TEL. MAI. 5523

J. S. MASON

LOOSE COVERS
CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY WORK
CABINET MAKING . . .
FRENCH-POLISHING . . .
AND REPAIRS . . . . . .

Thoroughly Dependable

47 FAIRFAX Rd. LONDON. N.W.6

VAIL & CO.

170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street Gt. Portland Street, W. 1

Telephones: Terminus 2548 Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)

Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930

RELIABLE GOODS — PERSONAL ATTENTION

TAGNEY & RANDELL
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

More Howlers

Abomination: A bombing attack on a nation.

Civilian: A person who always gives a civil answer.

Classic: Something very classy.

Polyglot: A glutton in many kinds of food.

Bailiff: A spice that is put in with a roast.

Coalesce: Leasing a coal mine.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

"Don't mail my correspondence school lesson today—I feel like playing hookey."

Hm-m!

"How's de collection at yo' church Brother Moses?"

"Well I ain't had to stop lately in de middle ob de collection to go an empty de box."—Long Beach Sun.

Now the Secret Is Out!

"How can you tell when a woman is only shopping?"

"When they intend to buy, they ask to see something cheaper. When they're shopping, they ask if you haven't something more expensive in stock."

Vocations

Plumber's Laborer

Some think no job could be more lowly than the plumber's. They can save their scorn. Below the plumber is the plumber's helper. And below the plumber's helper is the plumber's laborer.

Just any laborer will not do. The skilled harvest hand or the needy teacher would have to first learn which way a ditch should "fall," and a lot of other things beyond the average ken before he will be first, second, or third choice as a plumber's laborer.

You can push a bale of hay over and make it fall, but that won't work with a ditch. To make a ditch fall, you dig it deeper and deeper as you go along, and the direction the water will flow in the pipe at the bottom of it is called the fall. You will also dig an enlarged space every five feet (if you are a plumber's laborer) so the plumber can pour in his lead, and caulk (usually pronounced cork) the joints between pipes.

You will learn never to throw a shovelful of dirt on a "waste line" until the inspector has hung up his tag.—Roy C., Tacoma, Calif.

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. A solidarity of the American nations in defense of their democracies against any encroachments by totalitarian states.

2. The pact confirms the peaceful intentions of the two nations; by it Germany also renounces all territorial claims against France.

3. Obviously not. Foreign Minister Arita told the United States and British Ambassadors last week that "it may be necessary to revise the principles of equal opportunity and the open door in China."

4. Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson, envoy to China.

5. No; he said, "We are not seeking to lure others to pull our chestnuts from the fire."

6. No; the Manufacturers voted for greater co-operation with the New Deal.

7. The part he played in the suppression of a Paramount Newsreel criticizing the British Government's foreign policy; a speech he made at a British Navy League dinner, advocating efforts to conciliate the dictator nations; his activities concerning the German refugee situation.

8. Reports from interior cities in Tunisia indicate that various Arab and native organizations have joined with the French colony in demonstrations against Italian clamors for control.

9. Poland's Ukrainians have presented a claim for territorial autonomy covering the regions of Volhynia and Halicz.

10. The payment of high wages.

11. No; on the contrary, he reported to a Congressional investigating committee that the project would likely yield an annual revenue of $20,000,000.

12. No; the President says it will be carried on on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

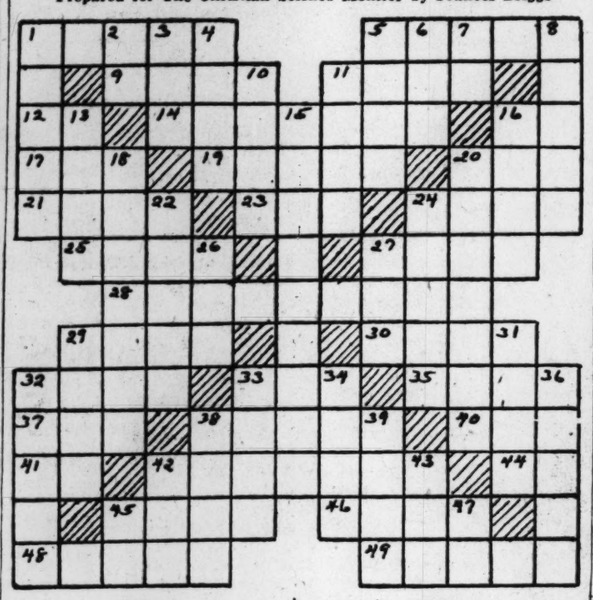
13. 98.7 per cent voted for "solidarity of the greater Reich."

14. Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's envoy.

15. The daily air bombing of Loyalist cities.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1. Where is the Eiffel Tower?
5. If folks speak of Hatteras, Good Hope, and Horn, to what are they referring?
9. Monr Blanc is highest of what mountains?
11. What is another name for the Orient?
12. What river of northern Italy flows into the Adriatic?
14. What city in New Hampshire manufactures railroad cars?
16. Jefferson City is capital of what State (abbr.)?
17. What is the sweet potato called in southern part of United States?
19. What sculptor gave us "The Thinker"?
20. On what isle did the Manx cat originate?
21. Simmered meat and vegetables make what?
23. What is a fox sometimes called?
24. What creature did not stir in poem, "The Night Before Christmas" (pl.)?
25. What term is applied to sailing vessels collectively?
27. In the South, a johnny cake is called what?
28. Who wrote "Treasure Island"?
29. What stringed instrument has a large pear-shaped body and is played by plucking?
30. What golf club ranks between a cleek and a mashie?
32. If you were described as Argus-eyed would you be wary dull, wild, or ugly?
33. What would you find in an apiary (sing.)?
35. What bird's young is called a cygnet?
37. There was much of what in the Pleistocene epoch?
38. How was King Cole described?
40. Hot Springs, Arkansas, is noted as what?
41. Who was the brother of Odin and Vili?
42. What was the nationality of Tchaikowsky the composer?
44. What is a unit of type measure?
45. A rolling stone gathers no what?
46. What does a detective look for to solve a mystery?
48. What is undressed lambskin?
49. Who often caught the baseballs from Tinker, and threw to Chance?

Down

1. What author was famous as a diarist?
2. Who was the chief diety of Egypt?
3. From what State was Lincoln elected to Congress (abbr.)?
4. What do professional boxers do?
5. Who built the first city?
6. What Biblical king defeated Zerah?
7. What do four gills equal (abbr.)?
8. According to tradition, what must one kiss in Blarney to become eloquent?
10. Robert Bruce was a noted what?
11. Who was one of principal characters in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King"?
13. If you had a mustang, would you feed it meat, oats, or fish?
15. What instrument is attached to a vehicle to measure distance traversed (pl.)?
16. What spice is prepared from the fleshy covering of the nutmeg?
18. A chaldron is what?
20. What are small killifishes?
22. How would you describe Irvin S. Cobb?
24. Morocco was named after what people?
26. Who commanded the Southern forces in the War Between the States?
27. What is twenty-third letter of Greek alphabet?
29. What do you make by tatting?
31. The back of the neck is called what?
32. Solomon had many what?
33. What was Queen Elizabeth's nickname?
34. What Norwegian colonized Greenland?
36. What are babies given when christened?
38. What is the inspiration to poetry called?
39. What university is at New Haven?
42. 5½ yards equal what?
43. Carson City is capital of what State (abbr.)?
45. What is the largest New England State (abbr.)?
47. What was title of a book by Charles A. Lindbergh?

(The Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Prayer

Thou, Who hast given me eyes to see. . . .
Give me a heart to find out Thee,
And read Thee everywhere.

—Keble

Odds and Ends

Reservoirs Needed

It takes about 60,000 gallons of water to help make a ton of the kind of paper you're reading this from.

Really a "Point"!

A "point," in type measurement, is 1-72nd of an inch.

Quotation for Today

THIS is the final test of a gentleman: his respect for those who can be of no possible service to him.—WILLIAM LYON PHELPS.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Snow Is White?

Snow is water vapor in the air subjected to freezing temperatures, which cause it to form minute crystals of ice. Snow forms in the chilly regions of the upper atmosphere. Where the air at the earth's surface is warm, however, the flakes melt before they reach the ground. For this reason, snow at sea level is practically unknown between the Equator and latitude 30 degrees, but it increases in frequency and quantity as the Poles are neared, until "snow falls on perennial snow" in latitudes above 75 degrees.

Snow usually falls in accumulated irregular masses called snowflakes, formed by the adhering of the moist crystals. The crystals, individually,

are mostly clear and transparent, but they have brilliant facets or sides which are excellent reflectors of light. These myriad facets reflect whatever light falls upon them, with the result that when viewed under a white light, such as sunlight or moonlight, snowflakes and snow masses appear white. However, they reflect colored light with equal facility; and when illuminated by red light, snow appears red; by blue light it appears blue; etc.

Even when viewed under a white light, snows have been observed that were red, golden, green, blue and black. These unusual colors are due to the presence of countless tiny fungi, to pollen, or to dust or soot deposited on the flakes in the course of their descent.

The great beauty of form and intricate tracery of design found in snow crystals has claimed the interest and admiration of naturalists from very early times. In 1885 W. A. Bentley of Jericho, Vermont, began making photomicrographs of snow crystals. Since then, Mr. Bentley has made some 4,800 photomicrographs, and some concept of the almost infinite variety in snowflake forms may be gained from the fact that of the entire 4,800 photographed, no two crystals are exactly alike.—W. P. Keasbey.

Party Fun

Blowball

This game is played by rolling cotton lightly into a ball and placing it in the center of the table; the players try to blow it off.

The ball must be kept moving. The one at whose right hand it falls, drops out of the game as a forfeit. It is a continuous struggle, and the ball is buffeted about like a ship in a storm.

One can't laugh and blow at the same time, so it soon follows that only two contestants remain in the game. The one with the greatest endurance wins the game. If the company is large, two balls should be provided.—Delaplane H., Evansville, Ind.

Brevities

Moose Jaw Times-Herald: It seems that the members of an Arab tribe have taken up golf. What travelers imagine to be sandstorms raging in the desert frequently turn out to be beginners battling their way out of bunkers.

Punch (c): "Who coined the expression, 'We're all in the same boat?'" we are asked. Noah, of course.

Toronto Star: A United States dachshund was declared best dog at the Royal Winter Fair. It must have been a long-drawn-out contest.

Punch (c): It has been estimated that about twenty million people in this country take in daily papers. Statistics relating to the number of people taken in by daily papers are not available.

Toronto Daily Star: An odorless cabbage is being publicized in the United States. A scentsless sort of improvement.

Milwaukee Journal: When the air clears and it is safe once more to bring the subject up, remind us to ask, "Do majorities, too, have rights?"

Cape Scene, South Africa

Monitor Camera Club from Jack Wade, Transvaal, South Africa

A Highway Enchanting Enough for Any Motorist

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What issue is expected to dominate the deliberations at the Pan-American Conference at Lima?

2. What is the basis of the pact recently signed by Germany and France?

3. Is it Japan's expressed purpose to maintain the open door policy in China?

4. Who is the latest United States envoy to be ordered home to report on foreign conditions?

5. In addressing the National Association of Manufacturers in New York, did Anthony Eden, former British Foreign Minister, urge America to give Britain assurances of support?

6. In approving its 1939 platform, did the National Association of Manufacturers suggest a definite swing away from the Roosevelt Administration?

7. What important queries confront Ambassador Kennedy on his return to Washington from London?

8. What has been the reaction of Tunisian Arabs to clamors in Italy for control of Tunisia?

9. What group representing nearly 50,000 square miles and a population of 8,000,000 is pressing Poland for autonomy?

10. What kind of industrial profit sharing is best, according to Edsel Ford?

11. Is it true, according to J. A. Krug, TVA engineer, that the project is likely to prove a colossal liability to the United States Government?

12. Will new taxation be necessary for President Roosevelt's program for national defense?

13. What was the result of the recent Sudetenland elections?

14. What important Minister to London has tendered his resignation?

15. What strategy has been adopted by General Franco to force an early end of the Spanish Civil War?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Answer

West Mansfield, Mass.

Aunt Julia sat at her desk before the class of boys and girls. For almost 40 years she had taught in the village school. There had been offers, years ago, to move to larger places, for she was a capable teacher.

But she had refused all offers. More money in itself did not interest her. This was her village, and she knew all her boys and girls. She knew their home backgrounds. Many and many a time she had put up a few extra sandwiches and extra pieces of cake in her own lunch, that she might unobtrusively see to it that some underprivileged boy or girl had enough food. She was a real guidance counselor long before the modern educators had made it a matter of figures, percentages, and intelligence quotients.

This day, she wondered about it all, as she watched her class study. It was, after all, just a small school in a small village. Should she have gone to the city to make a name for herself?

"Time for current events, class," she announced. She wondered why the class came to attention so quickly. Why those smiles? "Who has an interesting and important event for us?" she asked.

Johnny arose, and solemnly fished a clipping from a pocket. He read, "Mr.———, who has just been nominated as Congressman from the sixth district, said in answer to a reporter's question today that the most important influence in his life was his teacher in the sixth grade, Miss Julia———. He said that her sincerity, honesty, and expectation that all of 'her' boys would give their best, had been his inspiration."

The class applauded. Happy tears came to Miss Julia's eyes as she walked to the window to make believe to adjust a curtain. Her question was answered.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Alunan, Rafael (rä'-fä-ĕl' ä-lo͞o'-nän) — Newly appointed Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines.

Bagrianoff, Ivan (ē-vän' bä-gryä'-nôf)—New member of the Bulgarian Parliament, noted for his democratic principles.

Barrios, Diego Martinez (dyā'-gō mär-tē'-näth bär'-ryōs)—President of Government Spain's Parliament, and Director of its National Aid Committee.

Coulondre, Robert (rō'-bâr' ko͞o'-lôn'-dr')—New French Ambassador to Berlin.

de Mello Franco, Dr. Afranio (ä-frän'-yō thä mĕl'-yō frăng'-kō)—Chairman of the Commission of Experts at the Pan-American Conference.

Hussein Sirry Pasha (ho͞o-sĭn' sĭr'-ri pä'-shä)—Egyptian Minister of Public Works.

Kozhuharoff, Todor (tō'-dôr kō'-zho͞o-hä'-rôf) — Outstanding new member of the Bulgarian Parliament.

Morúa, Dr. Luis (lo͞o-ēs' mō-ro͞o'-ä) — Delegate from Costa Rica to the Pan-American Conference, who is reporting on the Mexican Peace Code.

Yoshioka, Bunroku (bo͞on'-rō'-ko͞o' yō'-shĭ'-ō'-kä')—Japanese publicist who has specialized in Chinese affairs, and advocates a federal organization of China.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Nazi (nä'-tsē)—A member of the National Socialist Party of Germany.

Quai d'Orsay (kā' dôr'-sā')—Name of a quay on the left bank of the River Seine, Paris, on which the French Foreign Office fronts.

Ruthenia (ro͞o-thē'-ni-a)—Eastern third of the federated Czechoslovak State.

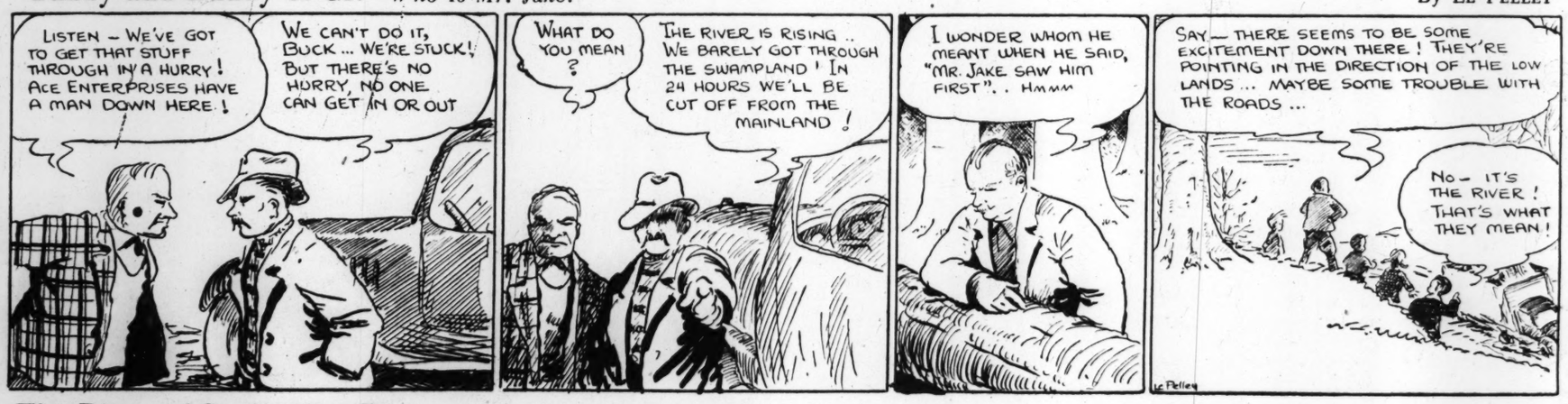
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin, natūre, verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Hobby Hunters

Woe to the man who is only a hunter after bread, or money, or honor, and hasn't a single pursuit he loves, whereby Mother Nature can come into his life with her gay wreaths and her songs.—G. Frenssen.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Who Is Mr. Jake?*

By LE PELLEY


LISTEN — WE'VE GOT TO GET THAT STUFF THROUGH IN A HURRY! ACE ENTERPRISES HAVE A MAN DOWN HERE!
WE CAN'T DO IT, BUCK ... WE'RE STUCK! BUT THERE'S NO HURRY, NO ONE CAN GET IN OR OUT
WHAT DO YOU MEAN ?
THE RIVER IS RISING .. WE BARELY GOT THROUGH THE SWAMPLAND! IN 24 HOURS WE'LL BE CUT OFF FROM THE MAINLAND!
I WONDER WHOM HE MEANT WHEN HE SAID, "MR. JAKE SAW HIM FIRST". . Hmmm
SAY— THERE SEEMS TO BE SOME EXCITEMENT DOWN THERE! THEY'RE POINTING IN THE DIRECTION OF THE LOW LANDS ... MAYBE SOME TROUBLE WITH THE ROADS ...
NO— IT'S THE RIVER! THAT'S WHAT THEY MEAN!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Around Robin Hood's Barn*

By CARMACK

There was a cookie smell in the air today, and I said to myself— "Ah, ha, my Bakery friend must be in the neighborhood"
And I dashed up first one street—
And then another—
But no sign of the cookie truck—
And no wonder—the cookie smell, I discovered when I got home, was coming from our house—
Naturally I made a bee line for the kitchen, hoping I wasn't too late—

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Matter of Opinion*

By THE HAGERS

WE LEFT THE TRAIN. TO OUR DISMAY MT. WIDGEON STILL LOOKED MILES AWAY.
WE WALKED AND WALKED. 'TWAS GETTING DARK WHEN SUDDENLY TED WEBB CRIED, "HARK!"
AN AX RANG WITH A STEADY STROKE; A DUCK WAS CHOPPING WOOD. I SPOKE:
"WE'RE HERE FOR WINTER SPORTS." "WELL SON," THE DUCK THEN ANSWERED, "THIS IS ONE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain's Divided Opposition

IT IS one great strength of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Government in Great Britain that his opponents, united in opposition to his policy, refuse to be united in organization. The Labor Party has it in its power to promote a united front in opposition. But at present it is not willing to do so.

Consider the position of Mr. Chamberlain's Government: It is still called the "National Government," and it retains this title in view of the fact that it is supported by persons who designate themselves "Liberal" or "Labor" with the prefix "National." But the forces of its opponents in and out of Parliament have been increasingly articulate, and on one point at least these are united—in their conviction that a different foreign policy is required.

Against Mr. Chamberlain, of course, are the solid battalions of industrial and political Labor, and the latter has now received the promise of electoral support from the well-organized Co-operative Party. Against him, also, is the Liberal Party, small in Parliamentary representation, but still capable of turning at least 2,000,000 votes in the country. And lastly, there is the new Conservative opposition which has come into being in consequence of what some Conservatives regard as Mr. Chamberlain's excessive complaisance in the face of Fascist and National Socialist gains.

It includes such formidable leaders as Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Albert Duff Cooper, and the Duchess of Atholl. The secession of the latter is specially significant. Not only has she held office in a former Conservative Ministry, but she has a strong Conservative following in Scotland and in England. She has taken the dramatic decision to resign her seat in Parliament and stand again challenging the foreign policy of the Government. In this test by-election she is likely to have the combined support of Liberals, Socialists, and discontented Conservatives.

A United Front opposition vote, such as has sent the independent candidate, Vernon Bartlett, in triumph to Parliament, will be asked for in Scotland by the Duchess of Atholl. Such a union of forces might spell for their representative victory at a general election. It is desired by dozens of Labor members, as was shown by the message sent by thirty-nine of them in support of Vernon Bartlett.

But official Labor is jealously exclusive. Its backbone, the men who have built it up on the basis of the trade union movement, are unwilling to ally themselves with any group which will not subscribe to the whole of their policy. Passionately though most of their members feel about Ethiopia, about Spain, about Czechoslovakia, about dictatorship, their leaders are still reluctant to join with those who share these feelings but do not accept the whole Socialist doctrine.

This attitude will not go unchallenged by practical Socialists in Parliament who see that the country will be continually controlled by Conservatives and themselves perpetually excluded from power unless the party accepts allies. On this point there will be a keen struggle, but at present there is no sign of yielding on the part of Labor's "old guard," which is strongly entrenched in key positions.

Memel—Another Gateway?

MEMEL is hardly another Czechoslovakia. But developments there are reminiscent of those which followed National Socialist organization both in Austria and in the Sudetenland: increasing German pressure within, tacit support for that pressure from without, and increased difficulty for the governing State—in this case Lithuania—in maintaining law and order in the politically besieged territory.

Yet the position of Memel has always been less settled than that of the Sudetenland seemed. Memel's population is preponderantly German. The territory was separated from East Prussia after the World War and placed under the Council of Allied Ambassadors, but was forcibly seized by Lithuanians in 1923. In 1924 Memel was recognized by League of Nations members as part of Lithuania.

Indeed, a Polish seizure of Lithuanian territory had earlier been accepted by the League. Thus in this part of the European counterpane the patchwork has not been considered so firmly fixed as elsewhere. For some years, indeed, it has seemed to be only basted down. Long after the Lithuanian seizure of Memel the inhabitants of that territory displayed unrest.

The ascendancy of National Socialism in Germany has intensified the sense of grievance among the German people under Lithuanian rule, as it has among whatsoever German minorities may be used as spearheads for Reichsführer Hitler's program of territorial expansion in Europe. The Sunday elections, which have recorded further gains for Germans in autonomous Memel's Landtag, and the increasing Nazification of German leaders in Memel, point to developments which may cause many to remember the story of the Sudetenland and to note that German expansionism looks northward along the Baltic as well as eastward toward the Ukraine.

Hull as Hero

THE United States' quiet-spoken, simple and almost shy Secretary of State is decidedly not the spectacular sort of figure the ebullient New World usually chooses as hero. But that is the word dispatches from Lima are using to describe the triumph of Cordell Hull among Latin-American statesmen and peoples. It is tribute to the solid character, sincerity and friendly tenacity which are winning increasing appreciation from Mr. Hull's own countrymen. Mutual esteem for these qualities is not the poorest basis for maintaining good relations among the Americas at this critical time.

Pardons in Massachusetts

THE effect on the judiciary of a gubernatorial pardon of persons jailed for criminal contempt of court has received slight consideration during debate in Massachusetts over the Governor's rights in the Dolan case. Courts are dependent on the power to cite defendants in contempt when their decrees have been flouted or justice affronted. Any action by either of the other governmental branches nullifying the contempt power weakens judicial prestige and undermines respect for the authority with which centuries of judicial administration have invested the courts.

Always an offense against the court, the violation is not, and should not be, considered as personal by whoever is sitting on the bench. Nevertheless, a pardon to defendants in criminal contempt cases is undoubtedly discouraging to the jurist who has not lightly considered the indignity to his court. Whether the Governor's right to pardon can be exercised in criminal contempt cases, whether under such circumstances it should be restricted to abuses of discretion by judges, or whether it transcends the power of the Executive and overlaps into the judicial branch—all this the Supreme Judicial Court is expected to decide soon in its compliance with Governor Hurley's request for an advisory opinion.

Farm Control Wins and Loses

RESULTS in the farm control referenda held Saturday throughout the Southern States show at least that farmers can discriminate. They accepted, by approximately a five-to-one vote where two-thirds was necessary, the application of compulsory quotas to the marketing of cotton. At the same time they lifted quotas which have applied to sales of flue-cured tobacco and rejected flatly the extension of the quota system to rice.

The distinctions drawn by the producers can be explained in part in terms of the differences in situation among the various farm commodities. Cotton has for a number of years had the largest surplus of any item in the national agricultural economy and consequently has been in the greatest distress as to the price received by its growers. Wheat for a time was in a similar position, with huge surpluses overhanging the market, but these were drawn down by the drought years, and the same story applies perhaps even more strongly to corn and hogs.

Rice and tobacco, it is pointed out, have been under no such extreme pressure as has cotton. Though the price is not all the growers could desire, it is moderately favorable and the stocks of the commodities are not depressingly large. As to cotton, however, even though the producing states have reduced their acreage by approximately one-fourth in the last decade, the South nevertheless recognizes that even 30,000,000 acres can grow more cotton than the world seems to demand at prices Americans will accept. Hence the determination to stick to marketing quotas which in some form have applied to cotton most of the time since the Bankhead Act of 1934.

The alternative offered to cotton farmers in the referendum was a reliance on acreage control alone in the hope this would sufficiently control production. But the cotton farmer knows that production on a limited acreage can be greatly increased by application of fertilizer and labor; so he reasons that only a quota on the amount sold will be effective.

As has been said, the situation in the wheat and corn areas is not so pressing. There the farmer is more disposed to look with yearning at the income which some think might be made from larger production and a different system of control. In view of the recent Congressional election returns there is good ground to surmise that a vote on marketing quotas in the corn belt and wheat belt might go the way of rice and tobacco rather than that of cotton.

THE SUPREME COURT has held in a recent case that the National Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction over the Consolidated Edison Companies in New York, though less than 3 per cent of their electrical energy goes outside the State—this because electrical service is so vital to many other forms of interstate commerce. This rule, if applied to the Federal Wage and Hour Law, might extend its effect very materially, since the rule so far has been that trades are considered subject only to state jurisdiction unless more than 50 per cent of their product goes outside the State.

Pan-American Security

A Raconteur's Holiday

Book News of the Day

THAT small but famous Hotel Algonquin of the one elevator and celebrated dining room in West Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan, where the people "who do things" in the theater and letters have made rendezvous for thirty-odd years, has had its portrait done in a mellow and witty anecdotal hodge-podge, called TALES OF A WAYWARD INN, by Frank Case (New York: Stokes. $3). It is the work of the "Algonk's" boniface himself, Frank Case, whose recipe for hotel-keeping calls for heaped ingredients of "good companions, good talk and general gaiety of life."

In short, believing that there is more to a hotel than bread and board—though his chapters on kitchen matters are gourmet's reading—and having "determined to get the Arts, especially the Theater," under his roof, the register of his hostel reads like a Who's Who, two generations long, of writers, actors, editors, wits, musicians, singers. Sooner or later major figures in each category of celebrity have passed through the unpretentious portals of the little gray inn. Their relish of the fact is attested in the portfolio of letters with which Mr. Case concludes his book—a compendium of what makes New York a mecca for the ambitious.

Something in him never responded to the Social Register, Mr. Case writes; and, from the day the hotel first opened at the turn of the century and, as its manager, he persuaded the owner to name it The Algonquin, he has had within its walls the kind of people he rejoices in. Some of them he has seen all the way up the ladder to the harvest of fame and fortune and he early set that round table of his for "the young hopefuls of the future." The conspicuous renown that has come for its company more than justifies the proprietor's modest boast that he knows of no similar group in New York "where the percentage of success was so high." He happily relates that there are still more typewriters clicking in the hotel than radios.

Plays, books, stories were being written upstairs, and playwrights, authors, actors being transformed from persons weighing the possibility of having to sleep in Central Park to persons in a position to buy that acreage. A little talent and a lot of industry are helpful to this outcome, Mr. Case believes; and so, when he saw that the clever young men were still only talking about the things they were going to do after three years of daily gathering on his premises, he closed down his bar in 1917, antedating prohibition by some years. The young men went off in a huff to another bar, but the Algonquin's stayed shut—and other young men and women came on and the hotel continued to be the center of theatrical and literary life.

The Case book is a raconteur's holiday; for, if the Algonquin's proprietor insisted on getting his daily laugh, he had his own to contribute; and so is this a kind of bouillabaisse of manners and customs that is New Yorkania of the first order.

Moreover, it is a success story of no uncertain quality; for this most personable, sartorially impeccable, open-hearted and urbane hotel proprietor worked his way into the heart of Manhattan from Buffalo, where he was first touched with the magic of greasepaint as a boy usher when Julia Marlowe came to town and was first enthralled with what it meant to be a hotelkeeper from a railroad ticket booth in the Iroquois Hotel.

W. D.

Mirror of World Opinion

Gagging at Progress

THE idea of progress is still a tough bullet for the reactionary Republican leader to chew. He goes to Washington for the national committee meeting, his eyes gleaming with high excitement over great victories just won by young and open-minded candidates and radiating hope at every port. But make a mild gesture of advance by electing new blood to the executive committee in the person of Mr. Simpson, who is nobody except the leader who restored the party to the political map in the crucial state of New York, and our bold warrior trembles with fright. . . .

Nothing could be plainer than that the standpatters are still powerful in the party and have still to learn their first lesson in progress. As we remarked in these columns in the days following the election, the result did no more than give the party a chance. A steep uphill road lay before its new leaders. To unify it behind a forward-looking program of constructive accomplishment—its one hope of survival—called for the sustained, concerted effort of everyone in the party still capable of mental growth.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Politics and the Water's Edge

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THAT somewhat misleading old adage that politics ends at the water's edge has had two illustrations this week, one pro and one con. Capt. Anthony Eden has given the pro illustration, for his speech in New York, far from being damaging to the Chamberlain Government, seemed to observers here genuinely helpful to Great Britain's relations with the United States. William R. Castle of the Republican National Committee gave the opposite illustration, in a speech pungently critical of the Good Neighbor policy on the eve of the Lima conference.

Mr. Castle's speech was particularly noteworthy because for some months word has been coming from Latin America of distrust of the present conciliatory Good Neighbor policy on the ground that it was only temporary and would be reversed by the Republicans. President Roosevelt did his utmost to counteract this argument when he appointed Alf M. Landon to the Lima delegation. Now Mr. Castle, in a speech carried heavily in the news dispatches to Latin America, revives the old suspicions. Since he characterized the present Administration attitude toward Latin America as supine, governments to the south may be pardoned if they look for a new wielding of the big stick should the Republicans be restored here.

* * *

Mr. Castle's criticisms closely follow the known views of many United States business communities in Latin-American countries. They are, so to speak, the views of the established interests and of course they are based mainly on events in Mexico. But even Mr. Castle condemns the past. "The pendulum has swung from arrogance to supineness," he said in his speech. "It must seek its balance because only then can we trade as a respected friend with these nations which we always treat as our political equals."

Plainly, criticism of United States foreign policy need not be stifled. Plainly the doctrine that politics ends at the water's edge has severe limitations. But it is just as clear that condemnations of the Good Neighbor policy by a highly placed spokesman for the Republican Party give Latin Americans and even overseas fascist critics of the United States a powerful weapon with which to oppose the Lima delegation.

Anthony Eden had been expected by some to give the same sort of aid and comfort to Prime Minister Chamberlain's critics in this country. But, although his speech conceded no whit of his own critical views, it emphasized the essential unity of the British people, saying—in a phrase which revealed his whole mission—that they "are just the same people as they have been in the greatest moments of their history."

A few weeks ago, a certain American organization—not the National Association of Manufacturers—thought of bringing Mr. Eden to the United States. They asked the State Department discreetly if it was a good idea. They were informed, in diplomatic but firm terms, that it was not a good idea, that Mr. Eden had better stay home. Presumably the N. A. M. didn't bother to inquire in Washington. But in the last week or ten days things subtly changed: British Embassy officials who had previously been pointing out with relief in their voices that the Ambassador wouldn't be here when Captain Eden came, hence the latter couldn't be entertained, began making plans for a welcome. Mr. Eden will be given a couple of embassy parties. The acting Secretary of State will entertain him. Everything is lovely, and the New York speech reflected the roseate atmosphere.

* * *

It may even be—though this is a subject best discussed from London—that Mr. Eden is being groomed for the Washington Embassy. The job might handily remove him as an early challenger for the Prime Ministership. But neither Mr. Eden nor his supposed backer, Earl Baldwin, will be likely to stray into such a cul-de-sac unless it suits their purposes.

And now Washington, with its more intimate atmosphere than New York, is all agog over its debonair visitor. It is instructive to note (and this fits with recent dispatches from London discussing his conduct there) how skillfully Mr. Eden is doing the right things. He has lunched with a newspaper publisher and a foreign affairs savant in New York; he has been to the fair grounds, to a fantastic musical show, to night clubs. In Washington he is doing the proper embassy parties but he is also lunching at the National Press Club with hundreds of correspondents. And he is going over to Annapolis to visit the grave and haunts of his American ancestor, Sir Robert Eden, the last Colonial Governor of Maryland.

All this displays a sure touch which Washington recognizes as political instinct and savoir faire. And, oddly, a London dispatch to the New York Times yesterday said: "Just as an example of political tactics Mr. Eden's performance in the last eight or ten months has won healthy respect. It has been so skillful that one suspects that he has had the subtle political hand of Earl Baldwin to guide him along the road."

And so maybe politics doesn't stop at the water's edge after all: maybe Mr. Eden's New York speech was to improve his standing by doing Britain an important service in the United States. For the speech showed one of the best British traits: a feeling for national unity, especially when assailed by strangers. There are a thousand words and phrases for it. Mr. Eden is clubable (which means that he behaves like a gentleman in a gentleman's club); Mr. Eden, in short, has a sure instinct for the smoothest and, perhaps, the most successful politics in the world.

The Colonial Question—A British View

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may or may not have been true that a little time ago Mr. Neville Chamberlain was preparing his mind to make considerable colonial concessions to Germany as part of a coming general settlement. It is certainly the case that many of his influential supporters were not averse from the idea of handing over British and French dependencies or mandated territories as a contribution to the so-called policy of appeasement.

But any movement in that direction received an abrupt setback from the moment when Germany began its latest frontal assault on its Jewish population. The cry of horror which went up from the whole world was accompanied by a decisive condemnation of the proposal to trust Germany with the care of black subject races.

Edouard Daladier, French Prime Minister, reiterated that France will oppose any inroads upon its colonial empire. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts in South Africa emphatically asserted the Union's determination to hold South West Africa. Meetings in Tanganyika of representatives of British, European, Indian and native communities, with representatives of the East African Indian National Congress, demanded an irrevocable declaration from the British Government that Tanganyika would remain under the British flag. The Joint East Africa Board specially alluded to "the recent events in Germany" as providing additional reasons why there should be no change in the administration.

In Britain it was apparent in the lobbies of the House of Commons that opinion, once favorable for the cession of colonies, was now hardening against it.

In happier circumstances there would be much to be said for giving Germany a share in the control of backward races. The settlement of the Peace Treaties which deprived it entirely of its overseas dependencies was not a wise one—it was one of many injustices which have rankled in the minds of Germans. But two wrongs do not make a right. If it was wrong to deprive Germany of colonies then, when it was preparing to pursue the path of democracy, it would be wrong today to hand them over when its government refuses to mete out elementary justice to its own citizens. What guarantee have we that a Germany which persecutes Jews and Christians, and suppresses all free speech, will refrain from committing similar injustices in Africa, or from raising compulsory levies of colored troops to reproduce in that continent the war atmosphere created in Europe.

J. S. R.

London

"Peace According to Principle"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The desire for peace is today a universal prayer. This prayer, it would seem, is answered proportionably as mankind relinquishes the limited, selfish desire for merely individual or even for national peace, and replaces this inferior prayer with the more Godlike desire for universal peace. Contemporary happenings appear to verify this statement. In view of the Biblical axiom, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," is not this result inevitable?

During more than a quarter of a century connected with the military forces of his country, the writer found himself frequently pondering the meaning of peace. He endeavored to analyze his own and the general world attitude towards peace. Gradually it was borne in on his consciousness that, even in wartime's so-called enemy ranks, he had not met one individual who was not consciously or unconsciously seeking peace. But, he was astonished to discover, there apparently had been as many definitions of peace as there were people. Pursuing this line of inquiry by question and observation, it became clear that, in many instances, peace and personal license were accepted as being synonymous terms. Many folk seemed ready to propound panaceas for peace; but coincidentally there was discernible the conscious or unconscious condition that the propounder must be accorded unrestricted license to impose his plan on his fellows.

Today, in parts of the world, as in portions of many communities, this type of peace plan is in operation. But does any of the communities concerned, or the world outlook at present, afford indisputable evidence that this so-called peace, dependent on fear, or force, or personality—all temporal conditions—is either desirable or permanent?

However, the innate longing for peace, discernible in every thinking individual, arises from something deeper than is apparent on the surface, for true peace is founded upon and supported by Principle. Human conjecture regarding peace is being abandoned. Mankind is rejecting the unsubstantial, shadowy, counterfeit peace shakily supported by temporal things and is reaching out to that peace founded on unchanging Principle, that peace "which passeth all understanding," that peace which rests securely on the foundation of Love understood and practiced, as exemplified by Jesus of Nazareth.

Surely the world would benefit greatly if all peace lovers ceaselessly worked and prayed for the consummation of "Peace According to Principle."

HENRY J. F. COE

Launceston, Tasmania, Australia.

At Pistol Point—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an issue of the Monitor you published a correspondent's letter in which he stated: "After all, an adjustment of the bitter terms of the Versailles Treaty was long overdue, and although a recognition of this fact may have to come at pistol point—"

Most fair-minded people recognize that the Treaty of Versailles was written while war hate was high and in many respects its terms were bitter, particularly in view of the armistice having been based on "Wilson's Fourteen Points."

But is it not time for us to examine the record to see whether all of the adjustments of the Versailles Treaty have been gained "at the pistol point"? To mention a few, were not the adjustments of the "Reparations" by the Dawes Plan, the Young Plan, and the final settlement far more helpful to Germany than most of her more recent "adjustments"? Was not the early withdrawal of the allied troops an adjustment that did not have to come "at the pistol point"?

EDWARD H. CAMP

New York

Editor's Note: The Monitor has given full emphasis in its news stories to peaceful revision of the World War treaties, but at the same time it has not lost sight of the extensive unilateral revisions which have become the more recent vogue.